

LLANELLY ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each. Of which 1700 fully paid shares will be taken by the vendor as part payment. PAYMENTS:—£1 per share on application, £2 per share on allotment, £2 per share on 1st July, 1872, and £2 per share on 1st August, 1872. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be allowed on calls paid in advance. The balance, if required, in calls of £1 10s. each, commencing in the year 1873, with an interval of three months. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

Lord WILLIAM MONTAGU HAY.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM N. MASSEY.

WILLIAM M. DONALD BIRD, Esq. (late of William Bird and Co.), Director of the Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore Company (Limited).

BENJAMIN JONES, Esq., Caerphilly, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL BANK, 13, Old Broad-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, 5, Bank-buildings.

BROKERS—Messrs. IRVING and SLADE, 7, Coothall-court.

AUDITORS—Messrs. DELOTTE, DEVER, HOLLEBONE, and Co., 4, Lothbury.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—ALLAN MASON, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—70 and 71, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and more extensively working the important and valuable leasehold properties in Carmarthenshire known as the Rhos and Gorsgoch Collieries, and Wernos, Gellyfeisach, and Dunant mineral estates. The properties have been hitherto worked by Mr. Benjamin Jones, who joins the board of directors to give the company the benefit of his special knowledge and experience of the properties.

The properties have been inspected by Messrs. Wm. Bird and Co., who reports that they comprise a total area of about 1400 acres, and contain not only anthracite coal in abundance of the finest quality, but also valuable fire-clay, sand, and iron-stone. There is access by rail to the shipping ports of Llanelli and Swansea (14 and 18 miles distant), and by the Great Western and London and North-Western Railways to all parts of the kingdom.

It will be observed from the report that the royalties are very moderate, and the dead rents unusually low.

The Rhos and Gorsgoch Collieries are in operation, and Messrs. Wm. Bird and Co. report that they can produce with the present plant 200 tons per day.

It is proposed at once to raise the coal production of the collieries now in operation to at least 400 tons per day, or 120,000 tons per annum; which at a profit of 4s. per ton, will yield £24,000 per annum, 400 tons alone will leave an ample margin for profit on the capital to be called up, and provide a fund for the outlay necessary to open up the ironstone seams, and the unworked Wernos, Gellyfeisach, and Dunant estates.

Mr. Jones, by whom the property has been hitherto worked, states that there is an immovable slate for the coal, which always commands the highest rates of the day for anthracite; and that the present price leaves a profit of fully 4s. per ton on the cost of raising, including royalty. He also states that, with the exception of one contract for 10,000 tons, there are no contracts in hand to prevent advantage being taken of the present current market rates.

It will be observed from the report that there are numerous seams of ironstone and beds of fire-clay on the estates, and there is also a valuable sand quarry. Connected with these collieries are brickworks capable of making by a patent machine about 5000 bricks a day, at a cost of about 17s. per 1000, and at an average selling price of 32s. per 1000.

The report and valuation of Messrs. Wm. Bird and Co. are enclosed. It will be seen that these properties are valued by them at £25,000, including plant, and are considered by them to have a greatly improving value. Since this valuation was made the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have assented to the granting of a new lease of the Gorsgoch Colliery for a term of 50 years, commencing at Midsummer next (the present lease to be surrendered), at a minimum rent of £150 per annum, and the same fixed rents and royalties (over and above the £150) as in the present lease. This arrangement materially enhances the value of the property.

The company has arranged for acquiring the leases under which the property is at present held (as appears from Messrs. Bird's report), together with the present plant, tramways, &c., for the sum of £52,000, of which £35,000 is to be paid in cash, and £17,000 in fully paid-up shares.

The vendor has agreed to defray all the costs attending the formation of the company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, embodying the Agreement with the vendor of the property referred to in Messrs. Bird's report, may be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Applications for shares must be made on the annexed form, and can be forwarded to the bankers or brokers of the company, or to Allan Mason, Esq., the secretary, at the offices of the company, 70 and 71, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

LLANELLY ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

REPORT AND VALUATION.

2. *Laurence Pountney Hill*, 30th March, 1872.—These collieries and the adjacent mineral properties at Wernos, Gellyfeisach, and Dunant on lease, have been inspected under our direction by a competent authority on matters relating to coal and ironstone properties. We have likewise had the advantage of personal communication with experienced local mining engineers and surveyors, and the perusal of reports made from time to time for the private information of the lessees.

From data thus obtained we are enabled to report as follows:—

The collieries and properties in question are situated north of Llanelli, in the anthracite coal field of the South Wales basin, in the positions coloured red in the Ordnance Map annexed to the prospectus; and the Llanelli and Llandeilo Railway connects them with the shipping ports of Llanelli and Swansea. By this line, and the Great Western and London and North-Western Railways, access is obtained to all parts of the kingdom.

The properties—the whole of which are leasehold—comprise a total area of upwards of 1400 acres, viz.:—

	Acres	Dead rent	Term of Lease.
	about.	per annum.	
1.—Hendreisla Farm	120	£100	35 years unexpired.
2.—Cwmferrwos	18	36	27 "
3.—Llywannin	45	50	33 "
4.—Gorsgoch Colliery	1,000	1	15½ "
	And £13 for a farm & some cottages, £		
5.—Wernos	42	£42	25 "
6.—Gellyfeisach	95	150	37 "
7.—Dunant	80	60	23 "

It will be observed that the royalties are very moderate, and the dead rents unusually low.

The Rhos Colliery is situated about 14 miles from Llanelli, and has been opened by means of a pair of shafts sunk 80 yards through the upper and middle veins to the Pumpquart Vein, which has all been worked to the extent shown on the plan No. 1, annexed to the prospectus. One of these shafts has been sunk to the lower veins, and has proved the Stanllyd seam 5 ft. thick. The six seams opened in this colliery are estimated to yield about 3,000,000 tons. The quality of the Stanllyd seam is considered the finest description of lignite coal in the district.

THE GORSGOCH COLLIERY.

Unlucky this property there are nine seams of excellent coal, of the aggregate thickness of 2 ft. 6 in., and there are also numerous seams of ironstone and beds of fire-clay. The plan No. 2, annexed to the prospectus, shows the extent opened and worked in those several seams.

A drift has been made crossing the seams of coal, ironstone, and fire-clay, and a shaft has been sunk into this drift for the purpose of raising the produce of the intersecting seams. Another shaft has been sunk through the Stanllyd and Grasgau veins, and drifted across to the charcoal vein, which is now in excellent condition. In this shaft a valuable bed of fire-clay has been passed through and partly worked. It is intended to sink to the required depth to reach the greater portion of the north seam, estimated to contain about 4,000,000 tons.

Connected with this colliery are brickworks capable of making by a patent machine about 5000 bricks a day, at a cost of about 17s. per 1000, and an average selling price of 32s. per 1000.

THE WERNOS AND GELLYFEISACH COLLIERY.

The Wernos and Gellyfeisach mineral property, nearly adjoining the Rhos Colliery, is situated 3/4 mile from the railway of Llanelli, which is 12 miles distant. It contains eight seams of anthracite of superior quality, of the aggregate thickness of 24 feet 6 in., together with courses of ironstone; the seams under this property are estimated to produce 2,000,000 tons of workable coal.

THE DUNANT COLLIERY.

The Dunant mineral property is situated on the south side of the Gwendraeth Valley, about eight miles from Llanelli, and contains 11 workable seams of coal under this property, as follows:—

1.—The Big Seam	9 ft.	0 in. thick.
2.—The Wyrtal	3	0 "
3.—The Ding-ding	2	0 "
4.—The Stanllyd	4	0 "
5.—The Grasgau	3	0 "
6.—The Brassgau	2	0 "
7.—The Gwendraeth	3	0 "
8.—The Gwendraeth	4	0 "
9.—The Treguant	2	0 "
10.—The Pumpquart	4	0 "
11.—The Rhosdrach	1	6 "

All these seams have been worked in adjoining collieries.

The unworked contents of the foregoing properties have been estimated, after careful surveys by experienced local mining engineers, at 18,000,000 tons coal and 5,000,000 tons ironstone.

The leases contain all the necessary powers of mineral leases, with average clause, to determine, &c., and the ton is computed at 2352 lbs.—21 cwt. (imperial weight).

The royalties payable are as follows:—

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	property.
On Coal	8d.	7d.	7d.	8d.	8d.	9d.	8d.
Culm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ironstone	10d.	9d.	10d.	4d.	—	—	8d.
Blackband.	—	8d.	—	2d.	—	12d.	—
Fireclay.	3d.	6d.	—	4d.	—	12d.	4d.
Stones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks	—	—	—	15d.	10d.	—	—
							per 1000.

The quantity of coal at present raised is at the rate of 50 tons per day at the Rhos, and 30 tons per day at the Gorsgoch Colliery. This can be increased with the present plant to 150 and 50 tons respectively (say) 60,000 tons per annum.

We estimate the cost of working the different seams opened as follows:—

Rhos Colliery.	Gorsgoch Colliery.
Delivery to pit bank	5s. od.
Royalty	0 8

Per ton of 20 cwt.

And the present selling price is 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per ton at the pit bank, according to quality and description.

The expenses to Llanelli on quantities registered for shipment thence will not exceed 2s. 6d. per ton.

The present output of the collieries can be materially increased beyond the quantity of 200 tons per day with a small expenditure of capital in improving the existing plant and extending the openings. An outlay upon the works at Rhos of about £2000, and at Gorsgoch of about £3000, should suffice to increase the working of those collieries, under careful and judicious management, to a production of at least 400 tons a-day, or 120,000 tons per annum.

It will no doubt be found advantageous, sooner or later, to erect blast-furnaces for the production of superior pig-iron for the local works from the excellent coal raised on the property. There is an excellent site for blast-furnaces adjoining the main road, near the Gorsgoch Colliery and the Llanelli Railway.

We value these properties at present at £25,000, including plant, and consider them to have a great improving value. As the utility of the superior kinds of anthracite coal becomes more widely recognised, and the prices of ordinary coal and coke advance, a large demand from the iron and steel districts of Lancashire and the North of England may very speedily make the development of these properties exceedingly profitable.

The Rhos Colliery plant consists of two high-pressure steam-engines of 16 and 20 in. cylinders, with three boilers, steam-pipes, and engine-house complete, pumping 11 1/2 in. pumps, also well-constructed pit framing, sheaves and winding drum, guide rails, pit cages with safety catches and landing stages complete; and there is a good air shaft and drift way, and underground a large sump or water reservoir. The main headings and top holes are in good working condition. The offices on bank include counting-house, overman's house, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, stables, colliery yards fitted with weigh-bridges and other conveniences, and an engine has been placed underground for working the Pumpquart deeper and also an engine on the new pit.

The Gorsgoch Colliery plant consists of three steam-engines, four boilers, pumps, rails on surface and underground, pumping and winding apparatus, wire-ropes, three weighing machines, screens, trams, smiths' and carpenters' shops, store rooms, offices, &c.; and there is a large weighing machine at the shipping yard at Llanelli, with office furniture, &c.

W.M. BIRD and Co.

LLANELLY ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Llanelli Anthracite Coal Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to the bankers of the company the sum of £2 per share on application for shares of £10 each in the Llanelli Anthracite Coal Company (Limited), I request you to allot me that or any less number of shares in the Llanelli Anthracite Coal Company (Limited), and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance in respect of such shares, in terms of the prospectus; and I further request you to place my name on the register of shareholders.

Name (in full).

Residence.

Profession or business.

Usual signature.

Date.

1872.

HONDURAS TEN PER CENT. GOVERNMENT SHIP RAILWAY LOAN.

£15,000,000 nominal, in 150,000 Bonds of £100 each.

Bearing 10 per cent. annual interest, payable half-yearly—viz., on the 1st January and 1st July.

In the above amount provision is made by the retention of an equivalent number of the bonds of the Llanelli Anthracite Coal Company (Limited), and I further request you to place my name on the register of shareholders.

Name (in full).

Residence.

Profession or business.

Usual signature.

Date.

1872.

Interest will be paid half-yearly—viz., 1st Jan. and 1st July.

Bearing 10 per cent. annual interest, payable half-yearly—viz., on the 1st January and 1st July.

Now, estimating that less than one-half of the said tonnage—25 millions, plus charges per ton, leaving, after deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses, 82 or 88, net per ton, the ship railway would pay a net sum of 10 millions sterling per annum.</p

THE BELOWDA BEACON TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 10,000 shares of 30s. each, of which 6000 are offered to the public.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—2s. 6d. on application; 1s. 6d. on allotment; and 20s. on 1st July, (less interest due from May 1st), when all liability ceases. Fully paid shares will be issued to applicants desiring to pay in full.

A minimum of interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for three years from May, 1872, is guaranteed upon subscribed capital. The first payment will be on July 1st.

DIRECTORS.

SIR GEORGE INNES, Bart., Elmhurst, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
JAMES CROFTS, Esq., 1, Finch-lane, London, E.C.
FERDINAND R. KIRK, Esq., Albany-street, Regent's Park, London.
BANKERS—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. Austell, Cornwall.
OFFICES, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to purchase a well-known tin mine—provided with all necessary machinery, and in full working order—situated at Bude, Cornwall, joining sets with Belowda Hill, now being worked by Brydges Williams, Esq., M.P., and near Castle an Dinas, a dividend-paying mine. The great elvan course of the county (72 ft. wide), from which source alone profits were returned in Castle-an-Dinas on the first six months' working, completely intersects Belowda Beacon, forming intersections with the lodes, which are nine in number. From one of these, the last discovered, the agent took away for sampling about 50 lbs. of nearly clean tin. The tin sold to the smelters always realises the highest ruling prices.

The moderate outlay of £5000 (the agent estimates) is only required to place the mine in a paying condition. The property has been very favourably reported upon by Capt. W. PASCOE, of South Wheal Frances; Mr. GRO. HENWOOD, M.E.; and Capt. GRO. STEPHENS.

Forms of application, with prospectuses containing the full reports and inventory of the machinery acquired by the company, may be obtained at the offices, 1, Finch-lane.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS WILL CLOSE ON TUESDAY, May 28, for LONDON, and on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, for the COUNTRY.

THE NORTH OF IRELAND IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each, with power to increase. First issue, £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

£1 0 0 payable on application.
2 0 0 payable on allotment.
3 10 0 payable on the 1st of July.
3 10 0 payable on the 15th of August.

£10 0 0
Or at the option of subscribers to pay up in full on allotment, receiving discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord LOUTH, Louth Hall, County Louth, Ireland.—CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS HUGH COCKBURN, Esq., 60, Pall Mall, W.

GEORGE CLERKHEW, Esq., Director of the Bensberg Mining Co. (Limited).

C. WALKER, Esq., 36, Great George-street, Westminster.

W. M. TAIT, Esq., Director of the Flagstaff Mining Company of Utah. (With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs. COATES and HANKEY, 24, Gresham-street, E.C.

METAL BROKERS—Messrs. VIVIAN, YOUNGER, and BOND, 117, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. ELSLIE, FORSYTH, and SEDGWICK, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Professor ANSTED, F.R.S.; ALFRED DAVIS, Esq., 31, Duke-street, Westminster.

AUDITORS—Messrs. JOHNSTONE, COOPER, WINTLE, and EVANS.

SECRETARY—WILLIAM J. BROWNE, Esq.

OFFICES, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects for which this company is formed are to take over as a going concern and to further develop the valuable iron mines near Larne (County Antrim), Ireland, known as the Kilwaughter and Balley Boley Mines, about 670 acres in extent, and situated at a short distance from Larne Water, whence the ore is either shipped directly, or forwarded by rail to Belfast for shipment to Cumberland, Wales, and other districts.

The ore extracted from these mines yields on an average 30 per cent. of metallic iron, and derives its great value in the manufacture of Bessemer steel from its peculiar composition, containing as it does a high percentage of alumina, a first-class flux in hematite blast-furnaces. The presence of titanium, as proved by analysis, in this ore is of great additional value in the same process.

Previously to their purchase, the eminent mining geologist, Professor Ansted, inspected the two mines, and his report, which is annexed to the prospectus, conveys the fullest information on all points connected with this property, and fully justifies the directors in their conviction that they are offering a thoroughly sound and valuable investment.

The working of the Balley Boley, which were commenced a short time ago, are of a very promising nature; and from the old workings alone of the Kilwaughter Mine about 60 tons per day can at present be obtained, which will be delivered in conformity with a contract entered into by the late owners of this mine, at a price showing a profit of about 4s. per ton. The small unexpired portion of these contracts, amounting to about 4000 tons, is being taken over by the company.

For fresh contracts the directors are asking considerably high prices, and they entertain no doubt that they will very shortly be in a position to make highly remunerative contracts, for the whole output of the company's mines for a long time to come. The ore is now being raised at a cost of 3s. 9d. per ton at the shipping place, and its present value is 10s. to 11s. from board at Larne. The price of accommodation at Larne, which is a rising town, is being extended.

The quantity of ore on the mines, after making allowance for poor ground, pillars, and waste, is estimated at 10,000,000 of tons. A valuation of the ore, based on the prices obtained before the rise in the value of iron during the last 12 months, therefore shows the amount of ore on the property capable of yielding an aggregate profit of 2,000,000 sterling on the cost of the deposits of the mines.

The directors, by following Professor Ansted's suggestions, expect to raise the output within a short period to 500 tons per day; and as the necessary arrangements on the point of being completed for laying down the tramways from the mines to the shipping place, the cost of raising the ore, which is small now, will soon be considerably reduced. Taking however, the present cost of working, and the low prices of which the previous contracts were entered into, as a basis, a daily output of 400 tons will realise a profit of £24,000 per annum, which will be naturally increased to £35,000 by the enhanced prices for the new contracts, thus yielding a profit of 35 per cent. on the capital invested.

The leases are granted by the Earl of Antrim for a term of 31 years from the present time against payment of a minimum royalty of 6d. per ton of ore, merging into a dead rent of about £380 per annum.

The price of the leases, including all the plant and machinery now on the mines, is £25,000—namely, £60,000 in cash, and £25,000 in fully paid-up shares.

The only contract entered into is an agreement made the 17th day of May, between Gustavus Germon Josephson of the one part, and William J. Browne on behalf of the company of the other part, for the leases of the above mines, with all the plant and machinery now on the same, for £60,000 in cash, and £25,000 in fully paid-up shares.

Copies of this agreement of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Professor Ansted's original report may be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Applications must be made on the annexed form. Where no allotment is made the amount of deposit will be returned forthwith without deduction; and where a smaller number of shares than that applied for is allotted, the balance of deposit will be credited against the amount due on allotment.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the North of Ireland Iron Ore Company (Limited). GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your credit at your bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., the sum of £1, being £1 per share for shares of £10 each of the North of Ireland Iron Ore Company (Limited), issued by you, I request you to allot to me that or any less number of the said shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, and to pay the balance in respect of such shares in terms of the prospectus, and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Shareholders for the shares allotted to me.

Name in full
Address
Profession (if any)

Date 1872. Signature
(Addition to be signed by applicant desiring to pay up all the instalments or allotment, receiving a discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.)
I desire to pay up my subscriptions in full on the shares allotted to me.

Signature

I N V E S T M E N T R E V I E W ;
A Monthly Record of
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

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INVESTORS' GUIDE contains the most reliable information relative to Mining, Banking, Railways, Insurance, Dock, Hotel, and other Companies.

My number (now ready) contains the particulars of the ALTY-CATH LEAD MINE, which will soon become, without exception, THE BIGGEST MINING WALE. Shares, which can now be purchased at £3 5s. per share, will very soon be worth £20.

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THE PATENT COTTON GUNPOWDER COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Punshon's Patent).

Payment on Application	£1 per share.
Payment on Allotment	2 per share.
Payment on the 1st of July, 1872	3 per share.
Payment on the 1st of August, 1872	2 per share.
Payment on the 1st of September, 1872	2 per share.

Total £10 per share.

DIRECTORS.

ADOLPHUS WM. YOUNG, Esq., M.P., Hale Hatch, Berks—CHAIRMAN.

Revd.-Admiral Lord FREDERIC H. KERR (late Vice-President of the Ordinance Select Committee)—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

J. G. CHURCHWARD, Esq., De Clobesattel and Churchward, French Mail Packet Service Concessionaires, Keween Abbey, Kent.

R. H. WALLACE-DUNLOP, Esq., C.B., Northwood Grange, Rickmansworth, Herts.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq., Gun and Rifle Manufacturer (Patentee of the Henry Rifle, Edinburgh).

JOHN RAMSAY-LAMY, Esq., Netherbyres, Berwickshire, Director of the Henry Rifled Barrel Company.

Lieut.-Colonel W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D., &c., Athenaeum Club.

BANKERS—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and CO., 20, Bircham-lane.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. TILLEARD, GODDEN, and HOLME, 34, Old Jewry, E.C. BROKERS IN LONDON.

Messrs. SEYMOUR, ELWYN, and CO., 38, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—Mr. JOHN S. RITCHIE.

IN GLASGOW—Messrs. L. and R. H. ROBERTSON.

ENGINEER—Mr. S. J. MACKIE, C.E.

MANAGER—Mr. R. PUNSHON.

SECRETARY—EDWARD ELLERMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, late 9th Regiment.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—41, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.

The chief object of this company is to acquire and work an invention patented by Mr. R. Punshon, for the production of a new, safe, controllable, and powerful explosive, adapted for employment in naval and military warfare, and for mining, blasting, and sporting purposes.

The application of this improved substitute for gunpowder and ordinary gun-cotton will tend to secure the following advantages:—

Security during every stage of manufacture, whereby the disastrous calamities which so frequently occur in the production of gunpowder and of ordinary gun-cotton are avoided.

Safety in handling and storage, and freedom from spontaneous combustion.

A diminution in the weight of material to be transported, 50 grains of the cotton gunpowder being estimated to produce greater velocity and penetration than 55 grains of gunpowder.

Absolute freedom from offensive smoke or smell; comparative absence of fouling; diminution of recoil; and economy in wear and tear of rifling.

Immunity from deterioration by damp or atmospheric moisture, being non-hygrosopic.

In addition to all these advantages it is important to state that, weight for weight, the estimated cost of production of this explosive is considerably below that of the best gunpowder, while, as above mentioned, 50 grains of the cotton gunpowder is found to be at least equal to 55 grains of gunpowder.

Repeated experiments have established the superiority of the cotton gunpowder, as is evidenced by the accompanying reports.

The employment of this material must necessarily increase the efficiency and safety in transport of shells and torpedoes, retaining their explosive violence without surrendering control over these formidable agents.

It is also anticipated that in other respects this invention will be of great utility and value, particularly for blasting, mining, and tunnelling purposes.

The value of "volley firing and skirmishing" with but very slight smoke cannot be too highly appreciated.

The estimates of manufacture as calculated by the patentee, for the United Kingdom alone, promise a result representing a dividend of more than 25 per cent. per annum. In these estimates, only two sources of profit have been contemplated—one is from cotton powder cartridges for home use, the other from cotton powder for blasting and mining requirements. The supply of the cotton powder to the Army or the Navy has not been taken into account, although its adoption for both services is confidently looked for.

Having regard to the great demand for ordinary Gun-cotton—a demand at present unsatisfied—it is expected that the company will command a certain business of great magnitude from this source, irrespective of the advantages anticipated from Mr. Punshon's invention.

The profits of the company will be increased and its resources developed by—

1.—The sale of cartridges for the colonies and dependencies.

2.—The granting of licences under patents.

3.—The sale of the foreign patents included in the purchase:—

Patent for France, dated August 1, 1871.

" Belgium " April 26, 1871.

" Austria " December 17, 1871.

" Hungary " December 17, 1871.

And other patents which the company may hereafter secure by reason of extensions of the invention.

The business of the company will also embrace the other objects included in its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

It is proposed that the amount derivable from the sale of the foreign patents included in the purchase shall be appropriated towards the repayment of the subscribers' capital by way of bonuses to the shareholders. These patents are considered by the directors to be so valuable that they anticipate their sale will realise more than the original capital of the company.

The company has entered into a contract with the patentee for the purchase of the patent for Great Britain and Ireland, and the above-mentioned patents in all countries and colonies (with the exception of the United States of America), together with all improvements and prolongations, for the sum of £70,000, of which one-half is payable in cash, and the other half in fully paid-up shares. By this payment the company is relieved from all royalties in respect of the invention.

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The only agreement entered into by the company is one between Robert Punshon of the one part, and the company of the other part, dated the 23rd day of April, 1872.

All preliminary expenses will be paid by the vendor.

The above agreement, together with copies of the Articles of Association, the report of Mr. William Valentini, Demonstrator of Practical Chemistry at the Royal College of Chemistry, London, and the originals of the accompanying reports and letters can be seen at the offices of the solicitors, where, and at the offices of the company, and at their bankers and brokers, prospectuses and forms of application for shares may also be obtained.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE MANY REPORTS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From "The Times," April 16th, 1872.)

... Perfectly safe in use. . . . Very little smoke. . . . At 50 yards range the bullet passed through the 20 deal boards, and on recovery was found to have been perfectly flattened by contact with the iron target. . . . The gun-cotton gave a flatter trajectory and greater velocity than gunpowder. . . . Better shooting was made with 50 grains of gun-cotton than with 55 grains of gunpowder, the difference in the trajectory being about 2 feet. . . . The experiments were highly satisfactory, and demonstrated, as far as they went, the perfect adaptability of Mr. Punshon's gun-cotton for use in small arms, and its decided superiority over gunpowder. . . . to which we may here add that of uniformity. . . .

(From the

Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:—

GAS AND WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The object here is the manufacture of all kinds of apparatus used in the construction of gas and water works, and the erection and construction of such works. The subscribers are—J. N. Baily, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.; James J. Jay, Bank Chambers, E.C.; W. Shrimpton, 3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.; J. Archer, 17, Vestry-road, Camberwell; W. Wright, 82, York-road, Lambeth; Alfred Newgate, 19, Arthur-terrace, Caledonian-road; W. C. Ramsey, 47, Harley-road, Kennington—all one share each.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF MONTE VIDEO COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.*, in 5000 shares of 50*l.* each, and 12,500 of 20*l.* each. For the acquisition of certain concessions relating to the construction of a railway from the city of Salto to the Port of Santa Rosa, near the frontier of Brazil, granted by the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. The subscribers are—John Chapman, 2, Leadenhall-street; Albert Ricardo, 11, Angel-court; William Dent, 110, Cannon-street; George Steward, 17, Leinster-square; J. B. Davison, Tudor Lodge, Snarey-brook; W. H. Punchard, 5, Westminster Chambers; Edwin Clark, 5, Westminster Chambers—50 shares each.

PATENT COTTON GUNPOWDER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 10*l.* each. To manufacture cotton gunpowder or gun-cotton. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Rear-Admiral F. H. Kerr, 42, Tregunter-road, West Brompton; R. H. W. Dunlop, C.B., Northwood Grange, Rickmansworth; J. R. L'Amry, Netherlynes, Berwick; Lieut.-Col. W. N. Lee, Beechlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight; Col. Edward Elterman, 75, Holbeck-street, Caversham-square; J. F. Dalrymple Hay, Dunrige, Wigtonshire; Herbert A. Hance, 3, Albert-terrace, Albert-gate.

BRITANNIA BARYTES QUARRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* share. To purchase the interests of the Mines Purchase and Finance Company (Limited) in the lease of the Barytes quarry, known as above, and situated in the county of Cork. The subscribers are—E. C. Hutchinson, 34, Montpelier-road, Peckham, 1 share; F. W. Blythe, 19, Devonshire-road, Greenwich, 1*l.*; C. B. Pavey, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, 1*l.*; E. G. Fellowe, 3, Milford-place, Surbiton, 1*l.*; F. Dalrymple Hay, Dunrige, Wigtonshire; Herbert A. Hance, 3, Albert-terrace, Albert-gate.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WATER AND GAS WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 800,000*l.*, in 80,000 shares of 10*l.* each. To take contracts for supplying places in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, with water and gas. The promoters (who take 100 shares each) are—Julius Beer, Bartholomew House; H. Labouchere, 9, Park-street, Westminster; Joseph Finch, 6, Westminster Chambers; Henry Oppenheim, 15, Park-lane; J. Stansforth, 29, Prince's-gate; P. Rose, 6, Victoria-street, S.W.; L. F. Florheim, Bartholomew House; John Morris, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 16,000 shares of £5 each. To acquire land in South Carolina for the purpose of extracting phosphate and other mineral substances. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. B. Alston, 22, Mincing-lane; R. D. Alston, 22, Mincing-lane; C. C. Wylie, 114, Fenchurch-street; C. C. Douglas, 33, Fenchurch-street; N. Crawford, 52, Gracechurch-street; J. Ranken, 19, Lansdowne-road, Wimbleton; F. A. Williams, 22, Mincing-lane.

IBBOTTSON BROTHERS AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in 1200 shares of 100*l.* each. To take over the steel works, &c., in Sheffield and Birmingham belonging to Messrs. Ibbottson Brothers and Co. The subscribers (all of Sheffield) are—A. B. Ibbottson, 50; S. F. Ibbottson, 225; H. J. Ibbottson, 20; A. C. Branson, 50; Thomas Roberts, 50; W. J. Horn, 50; G. J. Jones, 50.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE PROPERTY, INVESTMENT, AND BUILDING SOCIETY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 6000 shares of 10*l.* each, of which half are ordinary and half preference shares. The subscribers are all of Newcastle, as follows:—W. J. Lookerby, 50; E. Martin, 100; George Armstrong, 50; Henry Ferrell, 100; Robert Monatt, 50; Thomas Herdman, 100; Joseph France, 100.

DIMSON ESTATE FIRE-CLAY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1000 preferred, and 1400 ordinary shares of 10*l.* each. For the acquisition of land for the raising of fire-clay, and manufacturing bricks and tiles. The subscribers are—J. G. Bergheim, 41, Parliament-street; A. G. Renshaw, 117, Cannon-street; T. L. Rolph, New University Club; James Westone, 41, Parliament-street; Albert Lauwe, 22, Parliament-street; W. P. Townend, 9, Victoria-chambers; L. Gurnee, 9, Victoria-chambers.

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 5*l.* each. For mining in the Empire of Germany and elsewhere. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Alexander Halcomb, The Lawn, Wandsworth; Henry Butter, 14, Finsbury-circus; Thomas Mann, Berkeley Villa, Gloucester; J. O. Surtice, The Chestnuts, Chelsea; C. S. Hill, Port-hill House, Hertford; G. W. Wood, 4, Sambrook-court, Basinghill-street; Frd. Halcomb, Bridge House, Edmonton.

LLANELLY ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 10*l.* each. To acquire and work coal and iron mines in Carmarthenshire. The subscribers are—Benjamin Jones, Caeffin, Llanelli, 50 shares; W. McDonald Bird, 5, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, 50; W. N. Massey, P.C., 98, Portland-place, 50; G. Lyons, 2, Morpeth-terrace, Victoria-street, Westminster, 50; J. C. Irving, 8, Southwick-street, Hyde-park, 10; T. Bennett, Marchall, Cophall-court, 5; H. G. Slade, 11, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, 5.

ANGLO-BELGIAN BANK (Limited).—Capital 2,000,000*l.*, in 200,000 shares of 10*l.* each. To carry on a general banking business. The subscribers take 20 shares each, as follows:—G. F. Johnson, Chatsfield, Kent; Edward Ellerman, 45, Warwick-road, Brompton; Jules Ranselot, Annerley-park, Upper Norwood; F. Drummond, St. Benet's-chambers, Fenchurch-street; F. G. Fuller, Carlton-chambers, 12, Regent-street; T. C. Davies, 20, Burton-crescent; Maurice Ranselot, 1, Fenchurch-street.

THAMES IRONWORKS AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 300,000*l.*, in 6000 shares of 50*l.* each. For manufacturing iron, ship-building, and engineering. The subscribers are—F. C. Hills, Deptford, 100; Peter Rolt, St. Clement's House, St. Clement's-lane, 100; Lord A. Churchill, 4, Lowndes-square, 100; Thos. Hills, Blackheath, 100; John Balmer, St. Clement's House, St. Clement's-lane, 1; F. E. Hills, Bedleat, Penshurst, Kent, 100; Henry Hills, 6, Paragon, Blackheath, 1.

NORTH OF IRELAND IRON ORE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 200,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 10*l.* each. To work certain iron mines and mineral lands in the parishes of Kilwaughter and Larne, in Antrim. The subscribers are—Emile Oppert, 7, Great Winchester-street-buildings; E. J. McMaster, 2, Albert-square, Clapham-road; S. V. Montelione, 48, Great Prescott-street; W. J. Browne, 49, Marylebone-road, Harrow-road; M. Kassel, 154, Leadenhall-street; Henry Hewitt, 7, Field-terrace, Forest Gate, Essex; and John Clegg, 2, Cambridge-terrace, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, S.E.—five shares each.

LAWES'S CHEMICAL MANURE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 600,000*l.*, in 60,000 shares of 10*l.* each. This is the conversion into a joint-stock company of the well-known business of Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Barking Creek and Deptford Creek. The subscribers are (who take 10 shares each)—J. Knowles, Nunton; S. Brown, 60, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne; S. Longdale, Bank Chambers, Mosley-street, Newcastle; J. Barlow, Albert Mill; W. Colchester, Ipswich; J. W. Porter, 47, Ledge-terrace, Newcastle; C. Tattersall, 14, Marsden-st., Manchester.

Meetings of Public Companies.

PATENT TUNNELING AND MINING MACHINE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the shareholders held at the offices of the company, Finsbury-circus, London, on Wednesday, Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Holland, C.B. (the Chairman), stated that on the occasion of the last meeting he had mentioned that the directors were then in communication with Messrs. John Fowler and Co. regarding the construction of a machine on the latest design, which in his opinion would cost less to work, less to make, and be more efficient than any the company had used before. He was now in a position to say that Messrs. John Fowler & Co. were actually at work constructing this machine, and that in a communication dated 17th inst. that firm had informed the board that the head of the machine was at that time half made in their pattern-shop. The cost of the machine was to be dependent less power to work it, and as compressed-air power was very expensive in proportion to the size of the machinery it had to drive, the working of the present machinery would entail a far smaller expenditure on the company than that required on former occasions. Moreover, as the object of this company's machine was simply to drive a heading of sufficient size to enable a man to enter it (it being a comparatively easy matter to remove the break-up and enlarge the tunnel after the heading was once driven), there seemed no doubt that by the use of a small machine, sufficient to drive such heading, tunnel-boring could be managed more efficaciously than by the use of a large machine, and that consequently the company's present machine would be more efficient than any former machine used.

Messrs. John Fowler and Co. had stated that the machine they were now constructing would in all probability be completed by the end of August, and that they would then, without any further cost to the company, be enabled to test it by their own air-compressing machinery at their mines at the Ryhope Pit.

The CHAIRMAN also stated that at the last general meeting he had informed the shareholders that a delegate from the Spülgen Railway Company, who had then lately arrived in England from Switzerland, had had an interview with two of the directors and himself regarding the employment of the company's machine in driving headings for boring tunnels and galleries through the Spülgen; he was now able to state that the delegate from the Spülgen Company had again visited England early last month, and had brought further and more detailed information regarding the tunnel to be bored with a view of entering into a contract with this company.

Plans and sections, together with full details regarding the geological formation of the rock to be bored, had also been given to this

company, and it had been strongly urged on the directors that, as the Swiss were a people with whom it was very difficult to deal by correspondence, it was most essential that some representatives from this company, armed with full powers to act, should at once proceed to Switzerland to close the Spülgen contract, and any others that might present themselves in Switzerland. Consequently the Chairman and two other directors had, on April 16, proceeded to Zurich and Lucerne, and had had several interviews with the concessionaire, the contractors, and others connected with the Spülgen Railway Company, and had agreed upon the terms on which this company would contract and the Spülgen Company would agree for boring the tunnel. A contract had been drawn out accordingly, and signed by the directors of this company, and now merely required the signature of the contractor for the Spülgen Company to complete it. A copy of this contract was laid on the table, and the shareholders would see from it that a sum of 139,000*l.* was to be paid to this company for the work; this contract, after making due allowance for the increased cost of labour, fuel, &c., on account of the possible increased demand at the Spülgen, would give the company a clear profit of upwards of 76,000*l.*

After the conclusion of this business the directors had entered into arrangements for driving the heading of a tunnel for the Swiss Government at Bözberg, near Brügg, a small town in Switzerland, about 30 miles from Zurich. The Chairman and Capt. Penrice had proceeded to Bözberg, and found that this tunnel was 8000 feet long through the ordinary Jura limestone, and one in which the company's machine would work with great facility; they had consequently tendered for this work, and believed that their tender would be accepted on terms that would be very advantageous to the shareholders.

In a communication from Winterthur, dated April 29, the directors had been informed that M. Moser, the engineer-in-chief of the North-Eastern and Bözberg Railways (for whose report this company's tender had been referred), was very favourably impressed with the machine.

Arrangements had also been entered into in Switzerland, and an agreement signed for the formation of an Anglo-Swiss company, on a guaranteed capital of 2,000,000 frs., to work in conjunction with this company, and to give this company a moiety of all its profits in boring tunnels in Switzerland. By this agreement (which was laid on the table) this company's patent rights in Switzerland would be fully secured, and large profits might reasonably be expected by interesting the Swiss themselves pecuniarily in the undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN also informed the meeting that he and the directors associated with him had also had several interviews at Zurich and Lucerne with the principal directors and officers of the St. Gothard Railway Company, and had also proceeded to Carlsruhe, in Baden, where they had had a long interview with M. Gerwig, the engineer-in-chief of the St. Gothard Railway Company; that they had fully described the company's machine, and obtained all the information requisite to enable them to submit a tender for boring the great Alpine tunnel of St. Gothard on terms which he believed would be accepted, and which if accepted would doubtless prove very remunerative to the shareholders. A copy of this tender was now on the table, but it was manifestly unadvisable (taking into consideration that other companies and firms in London had tendered for the same work) to explain at a general meeting like this what these terms were.

At the last general meeting the subject of the communications with the contractors for the Sutro Tunnels, comprising a length of about seven miles, had been mentioned; the Chairman was now enabled to state that these negotiations were proceeding very satisfactorily, and that to carry them out efficiently General R. S. Ripley, a distinguished officer of the late Confederate Army, had been appointed the company's agent for one year in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN then answered several questions asked by shareholders, and entered fully into details, describing the particulars of the contracts, and the arrangements subsidiary thereto, made by the board for the proper supervision of the affairs of the company, all of which arrangements were unanimously approved by the general meeting.

The subject of the increase of the paid-up capital of the company by the issue of the 3000 unallotted B shares of 10*l.* each was then taken into consideration, when it was proposed that the 3000 unissued B shares be now issued *pro rata* amongst the A and B shareholders as per register of this date, that 1*l.* per share, payable on June 15th, 1872, be called up on these shares: 2000 of these shares were applied for on the spot.

ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday,

Mr. S. LLOYD FOSTER in the chair.

Mr. WM. HAYMEN, read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous one, which were confirmed. The subjoined report, which had previously been circulated among the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors beg to submit to the proprietors their annual report, embracing the operations of the company for the year 1871. The late manager's agreement having terminated in October, the company's property was then placed in charge of Capt. Henry Dale, whose report is given below. In accordance with the recommendation contained in the directors' last report, the works at the Mina da Serra have, during the past year, been contracted, and finally suspended, whilst explorations have been vigorously and economically prosecuted at the following points—Mina do Alto, Cachoeira Mine, Caco lode, and Bahu Mine, which had free time to time been retarded by scarcity of force. Nothing encouraging has been encountered at the Mina do Alto, or on the Caco lode, and these points are now under suspension; but the directors have much pleasure in drawing attention to the paragraphs of Captain Dale's report referring to the Bahu and Cachoeira Mines, where the prospects appear very favourable. Capt. Dale thinks the Bahu will be fairly laid open by the end of July, and, with energetic working, prove very remunerative. A few tons taken from one section of the old workings yielded 18*l.* oits. per ton. From the Cachoeira Cap. Dale also hopes to obtain good results. The gold return for 1871 amounted to 4573 oits., realising the sum of 1857. 15s. 11d. The CHAIRMAN said that since the report was issued the directors had received further letters from the manager, to which he should like to allude for a few moments, and he would also briefly refer to one or two points in the report itself before moving its adoption. Mr. Clemes, the manager at the mines, said very little in his letter about the revolution which had taken place in Mexico. At the present time all was quiet out there, but Mr. Clemes had laboured under great difficulties caused by the revolution. Irrespective of the loss of labourers, the fact of the port of Mazatlan being in the hands of the Government, and that of Guaymas in the hands of the insurgents, rendered it extremely difficult for Mr. Clemes to obtain the supplies he required, and as bags for packing the ore in, quicksilver, and so on. On the other hand, they find that the poorer classes of ore, when pulverised very fine, concentrate with facility, and afford good results; and that they use the pan to grind the concentrated stuff to fit it for the patio. The net yield of the green ore is only. The average ley of the green or docile ore for patio benefici since they commenced stoping under the tunnel in Tiritó has risen from about \$36 to \$48 per ton, and the probabilities are that the improvement will be steady. In respect to the extraction of the silver from this class of ore, they have found that without previous roasting the result of treatment in the pans compares very unfavourably with that of the patio; and roasting, either for the pan process or for any of the several processes in use, is practically beyond their reach, owing to the scarcity of fuel. The two engines now working sufficiently tax the resources of the district already. On the other hand, they find that the poorer classes of ore, when pulverised very fine, concentrate with facility, and afford good results; and that they use the pan to grind the concentrated stuff to fit it for the patio. The net yield of the green ore is only. The average ley of the green or docile ore for patio benefici since they commenced stoping under the tunnel in Tiritó has risen from about \$36 to \$48 per ton, and the probabilities are that the improvement will be steady. 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the prospect of continuance and increase. We shall also sell in about a week's time from 40 to 50 tons of coppery muriatic.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, May 22: We have passed through a part of the lode in the cross-cut east from the 115 fm. level north, of the same character throughout as described in our last report. The cross-cut is now being continued in a stiffish killas. There is no change in the ground in the 100 fm. level north, but the lode has split, and is not so productive as stated in our last, now yielding from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead per fathom. The 130 fm. level north is almost completed, and we hope soon to resume driving the end. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving north, consists principally of barytes, occasionally spotted with lead ore; in a few fathoms more driving we anticipate to find a productive lode, as we shall have reached the ore ground in the lower levels. The stope and pitches generally are all other parts of the mine are without any change to notice since our report for the general meeting.

FOURTEEN HILL.—W. Dodge, May 23: The draining of the mine is going on satisfactorily, the water is now down 7 fms. below the 40 fm. level. The dividing and casing of the shaft and the footway is completed to the 40. The bearers and cistern are also fixed at this level. The shaftmen are now engaged putting in the standing-lift, and, if all goes well, we shall have the mine in fork by the end of next week. The surface work is being pushed on with as fast as possible, and we shall commence erecting the 25-ft. water-wheel in another week.

GEM (Tin).—May 22: In the 20, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stamping work. In the stope east of the winze the lode is fully 6 ft. wide, producing stamping work. In the stope west of the winze the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing stamping work. In the stope in back of the deep adit level the lode is fully 4 ft. wide, producing good stamping work; the lode in this stope has a little improved this week. The deep adit level, on north lode, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The new stamps are working well, and we are busily engaged in erecting the new busses for dressing, which will be completed in a few days. The shaftmen are at work cutting a plat under the 20, so that we shall not be able to draw stuff for stamping for a few days.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, May 21: Harvey's Lode: There is no change in the 78, or the cross-cut south at this level. The rise in the back of the 65 west is worth 6/- per fathom; ground easy. The 65 east, on the south part, has a very kindly appearance, but the present value is about the same as last reported, 10/- per fathom; we expect this end to improve considerably as it approaches the winze coming down from the 52, where we have a fine course of ore. We have holed the rise behind this end, making good ventilation. The winze in the bottom of the 52 is down 8 fathoms, and about 15 fathoms before the 65 end, worth fully 25/- per fathom—a very fine lode. The 52 east as improved, worth 14/- per fathom for the part carried; it must be remembered that a part of this lode is standing to the north some 30 fathoms behind the end, which we are opening out by stope, where both parts are worth from 25/- to 30/- per fathom; the rise in the back of this level is worth 8/- per fathom. The 45 east is showing a more promising appearance, and expect to see it improve daily. The 25 west is worth 20/- per fathom. The stope through the mine continue to look very well. The driving east, on the caunter lode, is worth 6/- per fathom, opening out good tribute ground.

GOGINAN.—May 21: In the 110, driving east of winze, the lode is 4 feet wide, very throughout, and producing good saving work. In the 50, east of winze, the lode is 15 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In a stope over the 110, 40 fathoms east of the winze, the lode is 12 to 14 feet wide, and yields 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In a stope over the same level, 50 fathoms east of the winze, the lode is 15 feet wide, interspersed throughout with lead ore, and will produce 18 cwt. per fathom. Our tribute pitches will produce on an average 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. All surface work is being proceeded with regularity, and we hope to sample about 21 tons of silver-lead ore on Tuesday next, May 28.

GOLDFIELD UNITED.—George E. Tremayne, W. H. Borlase, May 23: Michell's engine-shaft is now completed 3 fms. below the adit level, and in stripping down the winze to make the shaft we cut a branch of lead full 4 in. wide, which lasted down about 6 ft. below the adit level, when it became more dredgy, with no regular leader for the succeeding 2 fms., sinking; but yesterday the lode again improved, and is now 4 ft. wide, with a lead 3 in. wide in the centre of the lode. The lode in the adit end is large, being 4 ft. wide with a very kindly appearance, but not at present producing any lead. Here we expect an improvement shortly, as streams of water are issuing from the end in several places. On Friday last, as being our setting, we set Michell's engine-shaft to sink to eight men, for the month, at 11/- per fathom, and the adit end to four men, the month, at 3/- 15/- per fathom.

GORSSEED AND CELYN LEVEL.—May 23: Hughes's Shaft: The sinking of this shaft is proceeding most favourably, and looks very promising. I cut some nice lumps of ore yesterday; the ore is accompanied by calamine, which leads me to think it is an east and west vein, but as far as the side in the pit goes, it is more like a north and south; however, a few days will prove it. I have set the sinking to four men, at 2/- per yard.—Non Shaft: We have reached the required depth, 88 yards from surface, and immediately set the eight men to drive north from the shaft to cut Merllyn vein, at 3/- 10/- per yard. The adit driving to Gorsseed is going on rapidly, and is set to eight men, at 3/- per yard; the ground in this level continues to improve. A tribute pitch set to four men, at 6/- per ton.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rose, May 22: The lode in the north shaft sinking below the 110 continues to open out and improve, worth from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of lead per fathom. The new west lode, in the 38, going south, is still 3 feet wide, worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. No change elsewhere.

GREAT WHEAL UNITED.—S. Harris, John James, J. Harris, May 22: During the past month we have fixed a new plunger-lift in Edwards's shaft from the 184 to the 153, and have now everything complete for sinking the shaft, which is 4 fathoms below the 184. The 184, driving east, is on a lode 2 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and worth 15/- per fathom. The 184, west of shaft, is more congenial than it has been; the lode is now 2 ft. wide, worth 10/- per fathom. The 174 west is on a large well-defined lode, worth 100/- per fathom. In the 162 west we have passed through a small cross-course within the last day or two, since which the lode has been not so well defined, but still on a lode and branches 3 feet wide, worth 60/- per fathom. The rise above this level is up 3 fathoms, on a lode and branches 3 feet wide, worth 12/- per fathom. In the 180, west of Ivey's shaft, we have intersected the south part of the lode, from which we have broken some good tin-stuff, but there has not been sufficient done on it to ascertain its value. Our tribute department throughout the mine continues about the same as for some time past. Our engines and pitwork are in good condition, and our development has gone on most satisfactorily.

GWYDYN PARK.—W. Smyth, May 21: Tyntwill Mine: There is no change in the engine-shaft since last report; the same applies to the trial winze in the bottom of the 15 fm. level; it continues to yield on an average in the sink and stope, about 23 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the 15 is without change; still yielding about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have over 16 tons of lead ore clean, nearly 2 tons in course of cleaning, and about 1 ton broken underground.

HALKIN DEEP LEVEL.—May 15: The lode in the deep level south-west, on the deep level vein, continues much the same as for some time past, being about 2 ft. wide, consisting of limestone, spar, and containing spots of lead ore; ground hard for exploring. The 160 yard level, going west of Trustee's shaft, is in a lode about 4 ft. wide, principally composed of clay riders of limestone, and producing solid stones of lead ore. We are pushing forward this level with all possible speed towards Pantyfrith vein. The lode in the 146 yard level, going north on Pantyfrith vein, is about 3 ft., composed of limestone, spar, and spotted with lead ore; the forehead is getting very wet, which is an indication of our approaching better ground, and we should hope a more productive lode. Every effort is being made to drive this level under the soft ground, which we are now passing over at the 110, and we fully expect to open out a good run of ore ground. All the other points throughout the mine continue without any change to notice.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, May 23: Bailey's Shaft: In the 140 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of hard capel, quartz, muriatic, and a little of both copper and tin ores, progress, however, is slow, the ground being very hard. In the 120 west we continue to drive by the side of the lode, and fair progress is being made. In the 120 west, east of Griffin's winze, the lode is a good course of ore, worth 30/- per fathom. In the 120 west, and west of Griffin's winze, the lode is a course of ore, worth 35/- per fathom. In the 110 west we are driving by the side of the lode. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 110, west of Griffin's winze, is worth 50/- per fathom. In James's winze below the 110 west the lode is a fine course of ore, worth for length carried (9 fm.) 70/- per fathom. This winze for the present is suspended, in consequence of water, which we hope will soon be drained by the driving of the 120, west of Griffin's winze, when it will be again resumed. The stope in the back of the 110 fm. level is worth 12/- per fm. In the deep adit level south the ground is again become very hard, and slow of progress.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—John Curtis, May 20: Setting Report: The 30, to drive west of Wilson's engine-shaft, by four men, at 9/- per fathom; lode 2 feet wide, and worth 4/- per fathom. The 30, to drive east of Wilson's engine-shaft, by four men, at 4/- per fathom; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 8/- per fathom. There are three stope in the back of the 30 fm. level, by ten men: lode from 2 to 5 ft. wide, worth on an average 6/- per fathom; pay for stope, 3/- per fathom. The 20 to drive east by four men, at 4/- per fathom; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 7/- per fathom. A stope in the back of this level by two men, at 50/- per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 4/- per fathom. There are six men on tribute on this lode, at 15/- in 1/-, at 60/- per fathom. The 27, to drive west of Bastian's flat-rod shaft, by five men, at 4/- per fathom; lode worth 4/- per fathom. The 27, to drive east of Bastian's flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 4/- per fathom; lode worth 5/- per fathom. The 17, to drive east of the Standard lode, on new lode, by two men, at 1/- 10/- per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 3/- per fathom. The adit level to drive east of Bastian's flat-rod shaft, towards the north lode, by two men, at 2/- per fathom.

LLANARMON.—A. Ede, May 23: We have dropped the lift of pump in the sump, and completed the work, and I am glad to say it works well; the men are now going on regular with the sinking. The lode is much the same as last reported.

LLANFARNEAR.—E. Rogers, May 23: The mine is drained to the bottom, and to-morrow we hope in different place of operation will be in full working order. We have commenced driving the 50 west on the lode that will produce fully 7 tons of ore per fathom, and looking promising for further improvement. In the 78 we are obliged to put in an air-machine before commencing to open on the lode, which we hope to complete to-day. The part of the lode cut through in this end will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom, but we calculate we are not more than one-third through the lode yet, and when fully cut through it will yield from 10 to 12 tons per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 78 are also looking well, and are worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. We think with the present standard for copper our ore is worth on an average 6/- per ton.

MINERA UNION.—J. Nicholls, May 23: There is no alteration worthy of notice in the several tribute pitches of this mine since last report. We have sampled to day 15 tons of good quality lead ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Trelease, A. Kent, May 21: Our sinking of the western shaft being pushed on as fast as the nature of the work will permit, and fair progress is being made.

NEW DALE.—R. Nixens, May 21: I have nothing new to report this week; the vein in the 78 north-west level is open, and is letting off a large quantity of water; driven 4 ft.—altogether 35 fms. 2 ft. The water has sunk at Metal winze 2 ft., now driven below the 44 cross-cut 3 fms. 2 ft.—No. 3, on Johnson's: We are now working in No. 4 level, and have come in contact with a strong clay, and quite different to anything I ever saw in the Dale or this neighbourhood before. No. 3 level is yielding some good ore; and now we have the men from Narrow Dale, the old shaft, and Holly Bank, I hope to give much better returns next week. The old shaft is cleared and secured 11 1/2 fms., and we are still in the old workings. Holly Bank has been driven during the past week 4 ft., and still without any change in the character of the ground, nor has it yet drained the water from the workings above. Narrow Dale is sunk 3 ft.; total depth, 5 fms. 2 ft.; the bottom of the shaft is now in solid limestone, and in pushing on Nos. 3 and 4 levels I estimate we have broken about 2 tons of lead; altogether now at surface about 10 tons. No blende raised. Now that we have resumed the stope in bottom of No. 3 level I hope to report much more favourably next week.

NEW DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian and Son, N. Clymo, May 22: There is no alteration of any importance in any part of the mine except the 140, west of east shaft, on the south part of the old main lode, where the appearances have a little improved for copper. We have commenced rising in the back of this level, where the appearances are also favourable for copper, and the lode equally large, being about 6 ft. in width.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, Jas. Thomas, H. Harvey, May 22: We have passed through a part of the lode in the cross-cut east from the 115 fm. level north, of the same character throughout as described in our last report. The cross-cut is now being continued in a stiffish killas. There is no change in the ground in the 100 fm. level north, but the lode has split, and is not so productive as stated in our last, now yielding from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead per fathom. The 130 fm. level north is almost completed, and we hope soon to resume driving the end. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving north, consists principally of barytes, occasionally spotted with lead ore; in a few fathoms more driving we anticipate to find a productive lode, as we shall have reached the ore ground in the lower levels. The stope and pitches generally are all other parts of the mine are without any change to notice since our report for the general meeting.

NEW HENDRA.—Richard King, May 21: The ground in the deep adit level has been hard for this last month; the lode in it is small, and turned rather in a north-east direction, occasioned by a channel of harder ground than usual. The air-shaft is still sinking by six men; ground just as when last reported on; they are very near the deep level, and can hear them very plain in the deep adit. The new engine-shaft in Croft, or eastern part of the set, is cut down its full size, between 4 and 5 fms.; the old workers have taken away the lode for this depth, but we have been obliged to carry it wider, and in so doing have discovered a branch standing to the south, which is producing some good stones of tin, although but 3 or 4 fms. from surface; the ground about it is very congenial for tin, which leaves no doubt on my mind that when we get to the bottom of the old workings, we shall at once be raising some rich tin, the depth of the old workings being only 7 fathoms from surface.

NEW HINGSTON.—G. Rowe, G. Rickard: We are making as much progress here as the nature of the work will permit, and we consider it very satisfactory to find a good lode of tin going down in the deepest point in the mine on the north lode, worth over 20/- per fathom, and we are pleased to report that all the other points in operation are yielding good stamping work. The surface work is also in a very satisfactory state, six busses being now in full action upon tin for the market.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—J. Rule, May 18: In the 67 fm. level cross-cut south the ground is changing in the end, and also letting out more water (good indication for nearing the lode). The stope in north side of this level worth 60/- per fathom. The 58, west of Pool's shaft, is worth from 20/- to 25/- per fathom. The rise in back of this level is worth, for 9 feet long, 75/- per fathom; I have put two men to stop a piece of ground in the north side of this level, 20 fathoms east of Pool's shaft, producing fine stones of tin; good stamping work. The 46 fm. level rise, splendid lode, greatly improved, worth, for 9 feet long, 200/- per fathom. The eastern end producing a little tin. The cross-cut south, 20 fathoms west of Pool's shaft, no change. We are pushing on the cross-cut south at the 34 as fast as possible. The cross-cut north at this level is letting out a lot of water—spare for driving. We lighted the fire in the burning-house to-day, and shall commence to burn on Monday. We are pushing on all other work as fast as possible.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—John James, May 23: The lode has just been intersected in the 67 fm. level cross-cut south; it produces a little tin, but not enough has yet been seen to ascertain its value; when cut through it will in all probability prove to be valuable. There is a stope in the north side of the 67 fm. level, on the north part of the lode, worth, as far as can be seen, about 50/- per fathom, but the whole of the lode is not being carried. In the 58 fm. level, driving west of Pool's shaft, the lode is very large, and seems to be improving, worth 30/- per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth for length of rise (9 ft.) 70/- to 80/- per fathom. There is a stope just commenced in this level, on the north side, between Bickford's and Pool's shaft, from which some good tin-stone is being raised. I think it will open profitably ground. There is a good lode in the 46, west of cross-cut south; it is worth 200/- per fathom. This has been suspended for a short time, in order to get up a little out of the way with the rise over. In this rise there is a splendid lode, worth quite 200/- per fathom for length of rise (9 ft.). The 46 east end produces a little tin, but is not rich at present. There is a cross-cut in course of driving south of this level, the lode on which we have the rich course of tin in the back of the 46. There is every probability we shall meet with a good lode here also. There is another cross-cut driving north in this level towards a north lode, which is considered one of great promise; we have probably about 10 fathoms more to drive to reach it. On the whole, I am exceedingly pleased with the prospects. It is now a good mine, and there is no doubt but that it will prove to be lasting and very profitable. I would advise that additional stamping-power be had with forth; when this, with the facilities for dressing are in operation, there is every probability of large returns being made; in fact, I can see my way to do so.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—(Spiral Report).—Edward Rogers: I was underground yesterday at New Rosewarne Mine. The set is 270 fms. in length on the course of the lode, and about 300 fms. in width. The 67, driving south, has just cut the lode, but there is not enough of it seen to ascertain its size or value. In the 58 there is a cross-cut close to the end; the lode in this rise is worth 100/- per cubic fathom; but, taking into consideration the full breadth of the lode at this point, it is worth fully 200/- per fathom for 6 ft. long and 6 ft. high, with the full width of the lode. In the 46, west of the cross-cut, there is also a rise going up in a lode worth 90/- per cubic fathom; the lode as at present seen is about 18 ft. wide, worth 250/- per fathom for the entire breadth. In the 46 end, driving east, the lode is producing a little tin, but not of much value. In the different cross-cuts it is most likely you will have a rich lode when intersected. At surface there is an extraordinary large pile of profitable tin-stone all in readiness for stamping. I would advise, in conclusion, that I was greatly surprised to see such a rich lode standing by the side of the different levels and not cut through for a great many fathoms in length, and, from every appearance, is very large, therefore it is plain that there are hundreds of fathoms of ground already discovered that can be taken away at a large profit. In order to put the mine into a proper position there must be a steam-stamp erected, dressing-rooms laid down, and calciners fixed near the same, and by this time it will be in a fit condition for stamping.

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deep all level west of the cross-cut, on the gossan lode, which is about 3 ft. wide; the north part being gossan, and the south part quartz and spots of copper ore. We are driving the deep adit level east of the cross-cut, on the south branch, which is 3½ ft. wide, with a leafer of black and yellow copper ore on the south wall. The lode is 6 tons (computed) of copper ore on Tuesday last, which will be sold on June 6.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—May 23: Vickers' Shaft: The lode in this shaft sinking below the 100 yard level is looking kindly; it is about 18 in. wide, composed of spar, and producing good stones of lead ore, which improve as we go down. The lode in the 100 yard level, north from shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work. The lode in the same level south is 1½ ft. wide, yielding about ¼ ton of lead per fathom.

SOUTH PHENIX.—James Kelly, May 23: The shaftmen are working with good spirit, and continue to make fair progress in sinking Pearson's shaft. The shaft is now below surface 18 fms. 2 ft. The price for sinking is 15/- 15s. per fathom. Ground of a beautiful mineralised granite, but the water is still very quick, and not easily kept with the horse-whim. The masons are getting on very satisfactorily with the building of the engine-house, and we hope in a few weeks it will be ready for the engineers to commence putting in the engine.

SOUTH PLYNMLON.—John Walters, May 22: The 40 fm. level, driving east on the course of the lode, is extended from cross-cut 3 fathoms; the end is letting out water freely. The part of the lode carrying is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and is composed of spar, muriel, &c., and, judging from the appearance of the lode, I expect a change shortly. The 40 fm. level, driving west on the course of the lode, is driven 3 fms. 2 ft.; the part of the lode carrying is about 5 ft. wide, and is composed of spar, quartz, and a quantity of muriel; it has a strong, masterly appearance, and, from the present indications, I feel confident we shall have a great change in this end in a few fathoms more driving. The 10 fm. level, driving west on the course of the lode, is extended 43 fms. 4 ft.; the ground is hard and sparred on driving. No other change to notice at this point.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, May 22: There is no alteration in the saving vein, driving north, since my last. Good progress is being made in the deep adit cross-cut west towards Roman lode, the ground having very much eased during the past week.—New Lode: We have sunk on the course of this lode about 4 fathoms; to that depth the lode carries two regular, well-defined walls, and is about 12 in. wide, composed of soft spar and clay.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—W. Vivian, May 23: There is no change to notice in the engine-shaft since our last report. In the 26, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, worth 5/- per fathom for tin. The stops in back of the 26 are worth 12/- per fathom for tin.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, N. Bartle, T. Richards, May 21: The only change worthy of remark since last report is in the 20 fm. level, on the Bellion lode, which has improved, and is now worth 12/- per fathom. Saturday next being our day and setting-day, a full report shall be sent you.

ST. LAWRENCE AMALGAMATED.—William Wasley, May 23: We have got to a place in the footway shaft clear of debris, so that we shall now be able to go on faster with repairing and putting down the ladders.—Victoria: Hamilton's shaft is now 32 yards below the surface, and as the water is rather strong for sinking with barrels, I have put the 16 men to cut a ledge, after doing which they will drive a short cross-cut to the lode, which will not take long to do. By the time we cut the ledge, cross-cut to the lode, and drive along it back to Victoria shaft, a distance of about 25 yards, the cross-cut at the 68 yard level, from Valentine, may drain off the water, and we may then be able to go on sinking Hamilton's shaft to another level.—Valentine: The men are progressing well with driving the cross-cut. There is no change in the ground to notice.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—George Rowe, May 16: Our future prospects in the proper development of this mine have greatly increased within the past month, in consequence of the deep adit level being communicated with the proposed engine-shaft, giving good ventilation to work upon the different lodes above the level, and also to extend the drivage to any reasonable extent further east into the hill, where a large silver-lead lode, over 4 ft. wide, is known to exist, running in a north and south direction, which is a very important feature in the future prospects of the mine, and in all probability will be found to produce satisfactory results, judging from the fact that such large rocks of lead have been found near the surface on different occasions, apparently rolling down the hill from the back of this large lode, which would be difficult to lay open to any satisfactory extent without continuing the adit, in consequence of the country being charged with so much water near the surface. At the same time the shaft can be cleared up to the bottom some 12 fms. deeper, and the levels redeemed, so that the former workings may be available, and the levels extended on the course of the lode, one of which is reported to be yielding a good branch of lead rich in silver, 8 in. wide, and worth 20/- per fathom. The stratum in which the lodes are embedded is of the best description for the production of silver-lead; and we have no reason to doubt that good results will be found where the lodes are large and healthy in such stratification, particularly in close proximity to the lime rock.

TAMAR VALLEY.—J. Goldsworthy, May 23: In the 37, south of Weston's engine-shaft, driving is being forced on by the side of the lode. It will be taken down in time for next week's report: By present appearances we look forward to an improvement. In the steep south of the winze, below the 27, the lode will produce 8 cts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. No other change to report this week.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, May 23: No material change here since my last report. The ground continues hard in the shaft sinking below the 124.—New Lode: We have cut cistern-plat, and are now well on with cutting ground for angle-bob, &c. Surface work is going on well. We are by this post sending out samples of the 100 tons of lead ore for sale on Thursday next.

TERRAS (Tin).—Martin Rickard, May 23: The ground at the engine-shaft still continues good, and we shall reach the 40 by another reporting day. The lode in the 30, east of cross-cut, on Edwards's, is without alteration; in fact, no lode has been taken down since last report. The lode in the 30, west of cross-cut, on Edwards's, has much improved; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth 25/- per fm. The stopes in back of the 30, on Edwards's lode, east of cross-cut, is worth 15/- per fm. The winze in bottom of the 20, at Edwards's is worth 40/- per fathom. No. 1 stopes, on evan No. 1, is worth 10/- per fathom. No. 2 stopes, on evan No. 1, is worth 3/- per fathom. Open working, on new evan No. 2, is worth 4/- per cubic fathom. The lode in the level on the counter lode is small and valueless for the present; this lode is parallel with No. 2 new evan, and about 5 fms. to the east of it; it is in whole or unbroken ground, and we are driving on its course north. It yielded some excellent tinstuff a little to the south of the present working. We attain depth as we proceed, and shall ultimately gain a back of some 35 or 40 fms. The ground is good, and can be cheaply worked. We shall intersect a great many of our east and west lodes in this level. The yield of tin from the evan is very fair. We have not yet commenced to stamp the stuff from Edwards's, but shall do so in a short time. We calculate them to fully supply 16 heads with the Edwards's stuff.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—John Harris, May 18: The men in the engine-shaft have put in the cistern bearers, and are now engaged cutting ground for cistern-plat, which is being pushed on with all possible speed. There is no alteration in the lode that is being cross-cut south at the 24 fm. level, east of the Windmill shaft; the lode still being worth from 40/- to 45/- per cubic fathom for the width of the lode so far as seen, which is about 40 feet, with no south wall yet. The men are making good progress with the stowing of the bottom of the 24 fm. level east, from which excellent work for tin is being broken. The ground in the 24 cross-cut, south-west of Windmill shaft, is more favourable for driving than when I last wrote. We are daily expecting to meet with the lode here. Our masons are pushing on the building of the stamps engine-house as fast as possible, who are working overtime now; but there is a difficulty in obtaining masons now, as well as granite; I have got as much as I can do to keep the masons supplied with granite, and am getting it from every quarry I can in the neighbourhood and Camborne; but there are encouragements held out to me that they shall be able to supply me with some in a week or two.

TREVARRACK.—John Pope, May 22: In No. 1 shaft the sinking is progressing favourably; the lode still maintains its size, and also the same kindly appearance, as for some time past.

VAUGHAN.—May 21: In the deep adit east we have cut into a kind of counter lode, which as far as seen is chiefly composed of a blue clay-slate, hard bed of grit, and carbonate of lime, containing small spots of lead and copper, but not of any value, and ground much harder for exploring. In the cross-cut north from surface, in Pryse's land, the ground continues favourable for driving, and the men making good progress. In the deep adit level east, at Froncraig, the lode is about 1 yard wide, chiefly composed of a dark clay-slate carbonate of lime, containing small strings of sulphur; set to four men, to drive for two months, at 110/- per fathom. A surface the new arms, buckets, backing, &c., for the 40-ft. wheel are on the mine, being all ready to erect as soon as the cast-iron rig is ready, which will be on the mine in two or three days hence, when we shall at once commence to erect the wheel.

VERON.—M. Francis, May 16: The lode in the 80 yard level we find impregnated with ore as we advance, and there is every indication that we are in proximity to the run of ore seen above, in the 60 yard level. This is nothing new to report elsewhere.

VERON UNITED.—M. Francis, May 23: The lode in the 80 we find more promising as we advance, and we are daily expecting to meet with a good body of ore; it is, however, hard, and our progress is necessarily slow. There is no change elsewhere.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, J. Pryor, May 22: Allen's lode in the 66, east of the cross-course, is still split and disordered; the lode west of ditto will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. We seem to be getting through the hard bar of ground in the shaft sinking below this level, consequently the lode has improved, and is now worth 2½ tons per fathom for the length of the shaft. Two stopes in the back of this level will produce in the aggregate 4 tons per fathom. No change to notice in the 55 or 44 fm. levels this week. The skip-road and footway are completed down to the back of the 55 fm. level. The men are now engaged cutting down the shaft below this point to the 66, with all other operations, is being urged on with all possible speed.

WEST CORNWALL IRONSTONE (Teleg).—Capt. Pope, May 21: Mine is looking well. We can ship 200 tons of ore of excellent quality at once.

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—R. Harvey, May 23: Eastern Mine: The sinking of Hamilton's engine-shaft below the adit is progressing satisfactorily. We have not yet taken down the south or lead-bearing part of the lode; we are carrying about 5 ft. of the north part, which is principally composed of spar, carbonate of lime, and good quality copper ore.—Western Mine: The men are making good progress in cutting out and putting in tramroad in the 10 fm. level, which we hope to complete about the middle of next week. The stopes in the back of this level, and all other parts of the mine, are without alteration since last reported on. The mine is in good order, and surface operations are going on regularly.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—John Pope, jun., May 21: Counter Lode: At Pressure shaft no lode has been taken down since my last report. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving south of Pressure shaft, has again fallen off in value, being split with an horse of granite. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving north-west of Pressure shaft, is small—very similar to the lode in the 20 fm. level just before we cut the South Hope lode. I am, therefore, expecting an improvement here soon. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving south-east of Pressure shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth about 6/- per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving north-west of Pressure shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth about 6/- per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving south-east of Pressure shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth about 4/- per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving north-west of Pressure shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth about 4/- per fathom. The different stopes throughout the mine are without change calling for remark. There is no change in the 30 fm. level cross-cut north of sump-shaft, with the exception of the ground being mixed with floors of spar. The water is still flowing freely from the forepart of the level.

WEST GOGINAN (Silver-lead).—John Kitte, May 23: Since my last report the lode in the deep adit level, where we are stripping it down to full width, has continued steadily to improve, and I am pleased to say is now yielding richer ore than I have ever seen in it before. The lode altogether is from 8 to 10 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which being good saving lead stuff for the dressing-floors, and this will undoubtedly further improve in quality as we sink deeper. I have arranged for clearing up and resuming the sinking of the shaft below the shallow adit level, and will have the latter under way at the earliest possible moment, as this is necessarily essential to the proper working of the mine, as well as for ventilation. I have also arranged for clearing out the deep adit level west of cross-cut on course of No. 1 lode, and also for driving the same cross-cut north for the purpose of intersecting No. 2, all of which shall be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and no time shall be lost in getting the mine into full working order.

WEST GREAT CONSOLS.—Richard Pryor, Henry Vial, May 22: Kelly Hole Shaft: The lode in the 40, east of this shaft, has improved, and the last sample taken from the lode at this point on being assayed showed it to be worth 1 gr. of tin per ton of stuff, and is likely to further improve. We are making good progress in our cross-cuts here, and they are since last week without change. The tribute pitch and stopees and other parts of the mine of the mine without change.

WEST PHENIX.—James Kelly, May 23: The shaftmen are working with good spirit, and continue to make fair progress in sinking Pearson's shaft. The shaft is now below surface 18 fms. 2 ft. The price for sinking is 15/- 15s. per fathom. Ground of a beautiful mineralised granite, but the water is still very quick, and not easily kept with the horse-whim. The masons are getting on very satisfactorily with the building of the engine-house, and we hope in a few weeks it will be ready for the engineers to commence putting in the engine.

WEST PLYNMLON.—John Walters, May 22: The 40 fm. level, driving east on the course of the lode, is extended from cross-cut 3 fathoms; the end is letting out water freely. The part of the lode carrying is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and is composed of spar, muriel, &c., and, judging from the appearance of the lode, I expect a change shortly. The 40 fm. level, driving west on the course of the lode, is driven 3 fms. 2 ft.; the part of the lode carrying is about 5 ft. wide, and is composed of spar, quartz, and a quantity of muriel; it has a strong, masterly appearance, and, from the present indications, I feel confident we shall have a great change in this end in a few fathoms more driving. The 10 fm. level, driving west on the course of the lode, is extended 43 fms. 4 ft.; the ground is hard and sparred on driving. No other change to notice at this point.

WEST ROMAN GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, May 22: There is no alteration in the saving vein, driving north, since my last. Good progress is being made in the deep adit cross-cut west towards Roman lode, the ground having very much eased during the past week.—New Lode: We have sunk on the course of this lode about 4 fathoms; to that depth the lode carries two regular, well-defined walls, and is about 12 in. wide, composed of soft spar and clay.

WEST STIPERSTONES.—Edward Wardman, May 22: We have all the castings on the mine, and have succeeded in getting the column lift in sufficiently high enough to take the water into the troughs which go to the wheel. We intend also this day having the ploughing ease and pole in their places, and we shall lose no time in getting all ready to resume the sinking as soon as possible; but as we have the old drawing-lift or pump to contend with, and also take out, this will somewhat retard the progress of finishing the work, which otherwise may have been completed sooner. We also want to put one new rod in at surface, between the wheel and the shaft; also put new iron straps on the whole, so as they will be capable of doing the work without breaking.—Quarry Vein: We have done nothing at this point since you were last informed, having had the men engaged at other work. The south adit end is much the same as last reported.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, May 23: No change in the 48 south, or West lode, for some past. The same applies to the 48 south-west, on caunter or white stone vein. The 48 cross-cut, east of engine shaft, towards side lodes, makes fair progress. The stope in back of the 48 north is yielding ½ ton of lead and 2 tons of blend per fathom.—Cornish Lode: The 28, south of cross-cut, is in a lode 4 ft. wide, yielding some good leadstuff, and improving as the end advances. We may expect about 50 fms. in length of ore ground before the adit end. The stopes in back of the 10, north of Cornish shaft, are worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The two stopes in back of the deep adit, north of the said shaft, are each worth ½ ton of lead and 2 tons of blend per fathom. We are clearing up the Cornish shaft below the 10, and hope to have the water out to the bottom by the end of this week.—California: The water has gone down so as to admit of our sinking the shaft below the 10. The 10, north of shaft, is communicated to the 10, driven south from Garby's winze in Lawrence's time. The old men followed the ore as deep as they could go for water. We are getting good leadstuff shooting down sides of the old shaft. The rise in back of said level east is opening ground for stopes: lode worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The cross-cut west towards Bathole's lode, is making fair progress. South Engine-Shaft: The cross-cut east from present bottom of shaft, is driven 3 fms., and is now into the footwall of the lode we were in search of. As far as we have cut into the wall of the lode rich orestuff is to be seen, and from all appearance there is a wide ore vein before us. The ore is similar in character to Roman Gravels stuff. When we shall have cut through the lode, and opened ground for platt, the sinking of the shaft will be resumed.

WEST WHEAL GARDEN.—Capt. John Mayne, May 20: The mine is looking better than when I last reported, on the 11th inst. It only requires a very short time, after we get our steam stamps working, to considerably augment our returns of tin; and, immediately the water is forked in Messers bottoms, I am strongly convinced that we shall find a rich bunch of tin, which will lay open a valuable property in this part of the concern, apart from what we have already discovered, which I can assure you is a great prize. The prospects of this mine are almost unprecedented in the county. No. 1 stope is worth 30/- per fathom; and the rise in the back is worth 10/- per fathom. The stripping down of the north side of level east of shaft is worth 10/- per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the level is worth 30/- per fathom. This level can be stoned 17 fms. deeper, and is a very valuable piece of ground. Two stopes in back of the 42 are worth 25/- per fathom each, thus showing the different points in operation on this lode to be worth in the aggregate 140/- per fathom.—North Lode: The adit level is worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode still being worth from 40/- to 45/- per cubic fathom for the width of the lode so far as seen, which is about 40 feet, with no south wall yet. The men are making fair progress with the stowing of the bottom of the 24 fm. level east, from which excellent work for tin is being broken. The ground in the 24 cross-cut, south-west of Windmill shaft, is more favourable for driving than when I last wrote. We are daily expecting to meet with the lode here. Our masons are pushing on the building of the stamps engine-house as fast as possible, who are working overtime now; but there is a difficulty in obtaining masons now, as well as granite; I have got as much as I can do to keep the masons supplied with granite, and am getting it from every quarry I can in the neighbourhood and Camborne; but there are encouragements held out to me that they shall be able to supply me with some in a week or two.

WEST WHEAL LUCY.—J. Nancarrow, May 21: After forking the water and repairing the shaft there was a great deal of ground to be squared up before we could get to work on the lode, but we have now broken about 1 fathom of it, which has yielded 10/- worth of tin. In this stuff there was some splendid stones of tin, but the lode does not yet appear to be settled in the eastern end. There are good stones of tin on the north side. Nothing new on the copper lode.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 22: There is no alteration in the 115, neither in the mine, nor we think it to be about the same quality as our last. Tributaries, 74 tons; leavings, 35 tons: making a total of 578 tons.

WEST WHEAL TREMAYNE.—S. Roberts, May 21: There is no change in the lode, which is about 6 in. wide, producing tin, but not to the full extent. We have begun to drive west on the lode in the 20, which is at present in a hard band of ground, unfavourable to the lode. We think we shall soon get out of it, and the lode be more productive. It is now about 9 inches wide, saving work for tin.

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 17, 1872.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	IRON.	per ton.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected...p. ton	110	0	0	0	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	11	5	0	0	11	10	0
Tough cake and tile	108	0	0	0	0	0	Do., to arrive	11	10	0	0	11	10	0
Sheathing & sheets	111	0	0	—	—	—	Nail rods	11	10	0	0	11	15	0
Bolts	111	0	0	—	—	—	Staffd., in London	13	0	0	0	13	10	0
Bottoms	113	0	0	—	—	—	Do., ditto	12	10	0	0	12	15	0
Old	86	0	0	25	0	0	Hoops	13	15	0	0	14	10	0
Burra Burra	109	0	0	111	0	0	Bars, at works	11	15	0	0	12	10	0
Wire	per lb.	0	1	13	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	13	10	0
Tubes	0	1	2	—	—	—	Hoops	12	15	0	0	13	10	0
BRASS.	per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	Sheets, single	15	0	0	0	16	10	0
Sheets	10½ d.	—	—	—	—	—	Pig No. 1, in Wales	6	10	0	0	7	0	0
Wire	12½ d.	—	—	—	—	—	Refined metal, ditto	7	0	0	0	8	0	0
Tubes	12½ d.	—	—	—	—	—	Bars, common, ditto	10	10	0	0	10	0	0
Yellow metal sheathing	9½ d.	—	—	—	—	—	Do., mch. Tyne or Tees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheets	9d.	—	—	—	—	—	Do., railway, in Wales	10	10	0	0	10	15	0
SPELTER.	per ton.	—	—	—	—	—	Do., Swed. in London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign on the spot.	22	10	0	—	—	—	To arrive	14	15	0	0	15	0	0
“ to arrive	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pig No. 1, in Clyde	4	17	0	5	15	0	0
ZINC.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In sheets	27	0	0	30	0	0	Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	10	10	0	—	—	—	Railway chairs	4	15	0	5	5	0	—
TIN.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indian Charcoal Pigs	12	0	0	12	10	0	0
English blocks	£160	0	0	162	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., bars (in bris.)	161	0	0	163	0	0	STEEL.	per ton.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., refined	163	0	0	—	—	—	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0	—	—	—	—
Banca	153	0	0	160	0	0	Ditto (hammered)	16	10	0	17	0	0	0
Straits	152	0	0	163	0	0	Ditto, in faggots	17	0	17	10	0	0	0
TIN-PLATES.*	per box.	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto, in English, spring	21	0	0	23	0	0	0
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	£2	5	0	2	0	0	LEAD.	per ton.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX Do., 1st quality	2	11	0	2	12	0	English Pig, com.	20	5	0	—	—	—	—
IC Do., 2d quality	2	4	0	2	4	8	Ditto, L.B.	20	5	0	—	—	—	—
IX Do., 2d quality	2	10	0	2	12	8	Ditto, W.B.	21	15	0	22	0	0	0
IC Coke	2	0	0	2	1	0	Ditto, sheet	21	0	0	21	5	0	0
IX Ditto	2	6	0	2	7	0	Ditto, red lead	22	8	0	23	10	0	0
Canada plates, p. ton.	25	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto, white	29	0	0	30	0	0	0
Ditto, at works	24	0	0	28	0	0	Ditto, patent shpt.	23	10	0	25	15	0	0
Spanish	19	15	0	—	—	—	—	19	15	0	—	—	—	—

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each X.

Tin-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—As we approach the longest day, and spring recedes before the advance of summer, the various branches of the metal trade continue to develop more fully, and general activity increases. Our shipbuilding yards, and the factories of various kinds in which metals are wrought, are as fully employed as they can well be, and the continental demand is good; and the activity in similar operations abroad is almost as great as at home. It is early days yet to consider how the prospects of the coming harvest may affect the future of metals; but it is, perhaps, time to begin to watch those prospects with reference to the bearing that they may ultimately have upon our markets. A fair average harvest would sustain prices, and with peace at home and abroad, and the satisfactory and final adjustment of the Alabama claims, there is reason to believe that the present prices will be fully maintained, and that the abnormal activity which has marked the first five months of the present year will be the characteristic of the last seven. There is always a natural tendency in high prices to stimulate supplies; but, with increasing prosperity to the country at large comes an increase of the rate of wages, and a shortening of the hours of labour, and that greater independence on the part of the working classes which places many obstacles in the way of those who would otherwise be the first to utilise high prices to their own advantage by developing the mineral resources of the locality in which they might happen to be personally interested. The age is one of very rapid progress, and nothing, perhaps, marks it more than the character which the various organisations for mutual protection and advancement are assuming. The lawless proceedings of ruffians are becoming increasingly in disfavour, while on the other hand associations are everywhere being formed to arrange differences which may arise between masters and men; and as time progresses these associations will be found to exert a most beneficial effect in the prevention of strikes and the amicable settlement of disputes. Advices from India continue favourable. There is no doubt that some years ago the metal trade with the East was very much overdone, but stocks are now at a low ebb, and, although the high prices which have been attained of late naturally make buyers unwilling to put out orders at such limits as shall ensure their execution, yet sooner or later the exigencies of the case will assuredly compel the Eastern markets to respond to our quotations. The continuance of fine weather, and the fact of money being again easier, will tend to uphold the position of every branch of the metal market.

COPPER.—The market throughout the week has been marked by great firmness. The confidence of holders not only remains unshaken, but continues to increase, while, on the other hand, the position of consumers, who have not laid in a stock according to their present and prospective requirements, becomes each day more critical. It is impossible to predict to what price copper may go, but of this there seems little doubt—that the present condition of the market will be maintained. Statistically nothing can be sounder. There is no fear of superabundance of supply, but rather an expectation of a continuance of short supplies. There is no reason to be alarmed lest there should be a falling off in demand, but rather an expectation of still further increase in demand. The daily telegrams from India bring reports to the effect that our eastern markets are waking up to the knowledge that copper is no longer to be had for the asking, prices having already advanced considerably, and are still looking up. Copper even now is proportionately cheaper in India than in England, but, judging from appearances, it would seem that the time is not far distant when indents will be flashed across by electric cable, in the hope of execution before the announcement of higher rates. It is thought more probable that official prices will be put up at the next meeting of the smelters. Business in various descriptions of copper has been very active, and large sales of Chili bars, Australian and Japan, have been effected at advancing rates. For the former 10s. 10d. to 10s. 12s., according to brand and prompt. Wallaroo has found buyers from 10s. 10d. to 11s. 10s., with three months prompt. Hunter River, 10s. 10d. to 11s. 10s.; New Zealand, to arrive, 10s. 6d.; English tough, 10s. 6d.; yellow metal sheathing, 9d. per lb.; copper ore, 2s. per unit.

IRON.—An important conference on the wages question has been held at Sheffield during the week. There were delegates from various localities in Staffordshire and other midland counties, as well as from Scotland, present on the occasion. The object for which the meeting was convened is set forth in the following resolutions, were adopted:—“That there shall be one national Union extending to all iron working districts, and embracing all iron workers, including blast-furnace men, and all others connected with the trade, who are disposed to associate with us.” “That, to enable the iron workers to accomplish the above object, the delegates assembled at this conference agree, in the name of their constituents, to accept and abide by the revised rules, which have received the careful consideration of Mr. Rupert Kettle, with such bye-laws as may be agreed to by the delegates assembled, and which, in their opinion, are desirable to promote efficiency in the working departments of the association—all by-laws to be approved by at least three-fourths of the members before they become binding.” It having been agreed that 2000 members should have the privilege of appointing an agent, the following resolution was passed:—“That there shall be an agent appointed from Staffordshire and East Worcestershire as soon as the recognised number of members, according to the monthly returns from the above-named districts, amounts to 2000. Before the dissolution of the meeting, it was determined to send delegates to various districts where the proposed Union was not well known, with the view of obtaining the adhesion of those interested in the progress of the movement.

The Scotch Pig Iron market has been steady, but business has been somewhat limited. Prices have ranged between 9s. 3d. to 9s. 3d. The market closes steady, at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 3d.

SHIPMENTS.—Week ending May 18, 1872 23,560 tons

Week ending May 20, 1871 22,854 “

Increase 706 “

Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871 81,970 “

The reports from Wales, and from other iron districts, continue to be so much a repetition of those former weeks, that they are capable of being condensed into a few words. All branches of the trade are very full of orders—so much so, that it is difficult to get any large orders booked, even at the highest quotations. The supply of pig-iron and iron are not equal to the demand. The difficulty of obtaining the required number of skilled workmen not decreased—and, consequently, the output of iron is necessarily contracted. As the season advances, and the heat of summer is felt by the workmen, the usual disinclination to exertion in the neighbourhood of the furnaces will probably be experienced, and the quantity turned out will further be limited.

LEAD.—The market has continued firm throughout the week. Business has not been extensive, but there is at present no indication of giving way in price. English soft pig-lead is quoted at 20s. 5s.; LB, 20s. 5s.; Spanish, 19s. 15s.

SPELTER.—There has not been much doing in Silesian or English hard—the former rule at about 22s. to 22s. 10s., and in the latter business has been done at 18s. 2s. 6d. to 15s. 8s. London rolled zinc has fetched 25s. 10s. to 25s. 12s. 6d. net cash on delivery.

QUICKSILVER unaltered, but a transaction is reported at 10s. 7s. 6d.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers very full of orders. The market very firm. Manufacturers are indisposed to be content with a difference of only 6s. per box upon X plates; the price of iron having gone up so materially, this usual difference no longer meets the extra expenditure, and some makers who are open to take limited orders for forward delivery are asking 8s. per X.

TIN.—This metal is for the present the only one which is not in the position to which, judging from statistics, it is fairly entitled.

The deliveries continue good, the supplies coming forward are comparatively moderate, but in the face of these facts the price of Straits has dropped to 152s. cash, and Banca is quoted at 160s. It may not be altogether easy to account for these anomalies, but, be the cause what it may, it is sure, sooner or later, to right itself. Should the present statistical position of the Tin Market continue, prices must certainly advance to the point from which they have receded, and possibly go beyond; but, should anything cause a falling off in the demand, of which there is not at present any symptom, or any considerable increase in supply, of which there is now no indication, of course the market would naturally be ruled thereby. There are a good many open contracts which have to be covered, and if buyers demand the production of the tin instead of differences prices would quietly rally, as holders generally are not disposed to sell at present prices. Cash prices for Straits, 152s. to 153s.; Banca, 160s.; English about the same. In Holland, Banca is quoted up to 96s. 16s. 6d. per ft. better.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffith's Weekly Report).—The market continues steady, with an upward tendency. The deliveries alongside on the Thames have fallen off considerably this week, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, which have been kept in earnest by all classes of ironworkers in Staffordshire and Shropshire, blast-furnace men excepted, most of the mills and forges having been closed for the above reason during the greater part of the week. Pig-iron is advancing, and the scarcity of pig is felt in an increased degree at the forges in all districts; and, notwithstanding the increased facilities for producing the raw material in Scotland and the Middlesbrough district, the manufacturers at these important centres experience the same difficulty in obtaining the necessary supply for the puddling-furnaces at the forges. The demand for boat plates, ship-plates, cooper's hoops, nail-rods, sheets, (both singles, doubles, and laten), continues unabated. Angle-iron, T-iron, and boiler-plates are likewise in urgent request. However, we have not heard that a large business has been done this week, the makers of the above sorts being unwilling to take new contracts for the present. Where business has been done in finished iron the prices are as follow:—Staffordshire bars, 13s. per ton; B-Iron, 14s. per ton; Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees, 15s. per ton; Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do., 16s. per ton; Railway chairs, 14s. 5s. per ton; Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton ... 6s 10 0 0 7 0 0

TIN.—(See above).—STEEL.

Swed., in kegs (rolled) 15 10 0 —
Ditto (hammered) 16 10 0 17 0 0
Ditto, in faggots 17 0 17 10 0 0
English, spring 21 0 0 23 0 0

LEAD.

English Pig, com. 20 5 0 —
Ditto, L.B. 20 5 0 —
Ditto, W.B. 21 15 0 22 0 0
Ditto, sheet 21 0 0 21 5 0
Ditto, red lead 22 8 0 23 10 0
Ditto, white 29 0 0 30 0 0

WHEAL GRENVILLE shares have been more enquired for, at 9½ to 10½ per box, the 140 cross-cut strong tin has been met with, and the indications are described as of a most favourable character; the tin for the month is reported to be 113s. 12s. 8d. Drake Walls, 10s. to 18s.; Dolcoath, 80 to 90; East Bassett, 35 to 37; East Caradon, 5 to 5½; East Lovell, 16½ to 17½; East Pool, 17 to 18; East Van, 9½ to 10; Gawton, 5½ to 5¾; Great Caradon, ½ to 1; Great Laxey, 15 to 16; Great North Laxey, 14 to 15; East Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 3; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets of

with a view to the construction of a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage without disturbing the cargo between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter. The amount of shipping now passing round Cape Horn, and which would derive advantage from the use of the ship railway is estimated at \$4,000,000 tons per annum, and if only one-half of this used the line at \$8 per ton profit to the company the available income would exceed 10,000,000.

The plans and estimates for the railway have been prepared by Mr. James Brunle, C.E., and although some little modification in detail may be found necessary there can be little question as to the applicability of the principle. The mode of construction, for example, will, no doubt, be varied in practice, but these are minor difficulties, which will easily be surmounted. The subscription lists for the bonds of this loan will close on Monday for London, and the day following for the country. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The NORTH OF IRELAND IRON ORE COMPANY, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has been formed to take over, for 85,000*l.*, as a going concern, and to further develop, the Kilwaughter and Bally Boley Iron Mines, near Larne (county Antrim), Ireland.

The property, which is 670 acres in extent, is situated a short distance from Larne water, whence the ore can either be shipped directly or sent by rail to Belfast for shipment to Cumberland, Wales, and other districts.

Previous to purchase Prof. Anstead, F.R.S., inspected both mines, and his report contains all necessary information for permitting an estimate of its value to be formed. The ore, partly psilite, contains much alumina, and lime, and yields from 28 to 30 per cent. of metallic iron. The ore finds a ready sale in Cumberland and South Wales, and the present price is 1*l.* per ton at Larne.

Prof. Anstead states that one appears to underlie a large part of the Bally Boley valley, and has been proved by three levels driven 250 yards into the hill side from the bottom of the valley. He suggests a tram to the shipping place at Larne, and estimates that if 200*l.* were expended on tramway and rolling-stock, and 100*l.* on dead work, 200 tons of ore per day could be delivered at Larne at 2*s.* 9*d.* per ton.

For quantities, particulars, and conditions of contract, application to be made to the Company's Engineer.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Engineer, must be forwarded on or before Thursday, the 6th proximo.

R. O. PATERSON, Engineer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE

PENHALE UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not yet sent in the particulars of their claims, are now REQUIRED to do so on or before the 30th May, 1872, with their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, to me, the undersigned, FREDERICK WARWICK, of No. 25, Bucklersbury, in the City of London, the Liquidator of the said company; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of the DIVIDEND now proposed to be paid.

FREDERICK WARWICK, Liquidator.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1872.

TO COAL AND CANNEL PROPRIETORS.

THE DIRECTORS of the CHELTENHAM GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the best quality of CANNEL and COAL for making gas in the district, affording the Supply for One, Two, or Three Years, from the 1st of July next.

For quantities, particulars, and conditions of contract, application to be made to the Company's Engineer.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Engineer, must be forwarded on or before

Gas Works, Cheltenham, May 9, 1872.

R. O. PATERSON, Engineer.

CHONTALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

WANTED, to PROCEED to the COMPANY'S MINES, in NICARAGUA, CENTRAL AMERICA, on the 17th of July next, a GENTLEMAN, of good commercial experience, ACCUSTOMED to the MANAGEMENT of LARGE WORKS, and THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the WORKING of GOLD MINES.

Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded, on or before the 4th day of June next, to the Secretary of the company—J. JAMESON TRURAN.

185, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., May 15, 1872.

WANTED, for a LARGE MINE in IRELAND, an UNDER-GROUND MANAGING AGENT, who must have a general knowledge of copper and lead ore mining. The person selected must understand mapping and dailing, as well as be a man of good practical experience, and steady habits.

None need apply except by letter, and the applications, with testimonials, must be received on or before Wednesday, the 29th day of May next. The salary to commence at £150 per annum, and house rent free, with prospect of advancement.

Apply to Mr. JOSEPH BERNATY, Consulting and General Engineer, 96, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

MINE AGENT WANTED.

WANTED, by the GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY, as SECOND CAPTAIN, a HEALTHY, ACTIVE PERSON, thoroughly acquainted with the working of lead mines, both as to surface and underground operations; must write a good hand, and understand accounts; understand "dailing," and keeping up the plans of a mine. Must be unquestionably of sober habits, and in all respects perfectly steady and well conducted. Satisfactory evidence will be required that the age of the applicant does not exceed 25 years. Salary, £200 per annum, with a free house, coal, and candles.

Application, with very full particulars and testimonials, to be addressed to the Chairman, Great Laxey Mining Company, Douglas, Isle of Man.

May 3, 1872.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, an ENGINEER, experienced in Management, desires an APPOINTMENT as Confidential, Practical, or General MANAGER of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, or IRONSTONE MINING, &c., &c.

High-class certificates of integrity, practical and business ability, &c. Address, "Fides," care of Messrs. E. Marlborough and Co., 4, Ave Maria-lane, London.

£4000.—IRON.—A Gentleman, thoroughly practical, having a most advantageous offer of a nearly new BLAST FURNACE PLANT, ready for work (and freedhold), &c., desires the CO-OPERATION of another. Has water and two main lines of railway communication. With such references exchanged, and every information given.

Address, Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.

THE CUDDRA TIN MINE.

THIS SETT, which is extensive, and SITUATED in the RICH TIN DISTRICT of ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, is held on lease—eleven years

of which are unexpired, at 1-20th dues.

It adjoins the celebrated Charlestown Mines, where recently within 6 fathoms of this boundary, on the same lode, a rich deposit of tin ore has been met with, which it is firmly believed dips into this property in depth.

A large outlay has been incurred in supplying the efficient and powerful machinery, plant, and running gear, as also the pitwork to 150 fathoms deep, to which depth one of the two engine-shafts is sunk. The mine itself is in going condition with three steam-engines, general plant, and pitwork, with dressing-floors complete.

Returns of tin ore have been periodically made, and can be at once resumed.

Miners agents of experience and repute have recently inspected the mine, and they report favourably of its prospects—capital only being required to reach a depth to

the stage at which explosion might occur; with this advantage, that whilst the gases of water are the lightest known, and are very readily driven off by heat, the sugar

will remain to the last as carbon in some form, exerting a diluting influence.

Mr. VALENTIN, of the Royal College of Chemistry, found the cotton gunpowder to consist of 66-72 per cent. of gun-cotton, with 32 per cent. of cane sugar and nitre.

The sugar and nitre did not appreciably lower the temperature at which the material could be manipulated. Lord Elcho has expressed a very favourable opinion of the new material, 55 grs. of which would do fully as much work as 85 grs. of gunpowder, in addition to which there is scarcely any smoke, and the rifle is much less fouled. This opinion is concurred in by some of the best shots amongst the volunteers. The prospectus will be found in another column.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week numbered 68 ships.

The quantity of house coal on sale was very limited, and prices quote an advance of 6*d.* Hartley coals have been a dull sale, and prices are 6*d.* lower. Hetton Wallsend, 2*s.*; Tees Wallsend, 2*s.* 3*d.*; West Hartley, 2*s.* Unsold, *n.i.*; 10 ships at sea.

EAST NANT-Y-MWYN.—The application for shares in this mine will be found in the publication of the prospectus, which will be found in another column, been very numerous, and the list will close in a few days. The reports from the mine are highly satisfactory.

The subscription list for shares in the "Trident" Marine Insurance Company will close on Thursday next, May 30; and for the British and Foreign Water and Gas Works Company on Monday next for London, and Tuesday for the country.

The letters of allotment and regret for the Georgia Tin and Copper Mining Company were posted this afternoon.

DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY' 4*s.*, being 6*d.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores and arsenic for the six months ending Feb. 29. After payment of the same there remains in a balance of 14,919*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved and applicable to the general purposes of the company.

A M E S B R E N C H L E Y, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER

ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS).

NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

BUYER or SELLER at NET PRICES,

IN CORNISH, WELSH, AND FOREIGN MINES.

Investors are solicited to apply for information as to the genuineness of their mines they may save themselves from pecuniary loss and much annoyance.

SALE:—15 Rosewarne United, 55*s.*; 20 West Caradon, 55*s.*; 3 West Seton, 1*s.* 1*d.*; 15 Rosewarne United, 55*s.*; 20 Terras Tin, 2*s.* 1*d.*—net.

John B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER, at market prices, by letter or telegraph, will meet with prompt attention.

SRS. SANDY AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREHOLDERS, LTD., PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established Twelve Years.

Transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares at the closest market price given as to the safest and most profitable channel for investment or

Daily Price-List on application.

R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE,

Established Fifteen Years.—Bankers: City Bank.

John B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public.

And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt with on the London market, providing always that the undertakings are bona fide.

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Notices to Correspondents.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GREAT EAST FOXDALE (Isle of Man).—Can any reader give me some account respecting these mines—if they are working, or not? I have not heard from the Secretary, or seen anything about them in the Journal for some months past.—SHAREHOLDER.

BACK NUMBER.—Anyone having a duplicate copy of the *Mining Journal*, of July 15, 1871, will oblige by returning it to the office, for a subscriber requiring it to complete his volume for binding. Price will be paid.

TERRA TIN MINE.—The letter from "One Thousand Shares" shall appear next week.

TIN HILL.—I should esteem it a great favour if some correspondent could afford me any information about Tin Hill Mine. I hold some shares; but I hear nothing about it except when there is a call, and then there is generally held out a promise of speedy improvement, which has never yet been realised.—M. T.

RECEIVER.—"J. T."—"T. T."—"M. F."—"An Enquirer" (next week)—"Eureka" —"M. T."—"Subscriber"—"R. W. B."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

** With this week's Journal a **SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET** is given, which contains: Mr. Warington Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Scotch Iron Trade, No. X.—Vicille Montagne Metallurgical Works—Meetings of the Sierra Butter Gold, Van Consols Lead and Barytes, Bedford Consols, and East Bassett Mining Companies—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Stawell District, Australia—Mining on the Pacific Coast—Patent Matters, &c.—Original Correspondence: Gold Mining in Colorado, No. III; A New Science—Hydroscopy (Leon Jourd'hub); Blake's Stone-Crusher (N. Ennor); Iron and Copper Mines (A. Bennett); On what does Metallic Mining depend for its General Success? No. III. (R. Knapp); Mount Dulby Mining Company (W. C. Bew); Devon Great Consols Mining Company (J. H. Hitchins); Mining in North Cardiganshire; Lead Mining in Shropshire; Wheal Pevor, and its Management; Terra Tin Mining Company (M. Rieckard); East Llangynog Mine Report (E. J. Burn); Virtuous Lady, Queen, and King Mines; Pinto Mines, and their Management; Taquari Mining Company, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 25, 1872.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

We are by no means surprised to find that several, if not most, of the writers of the essays on the best means for the prevention of accidents in coal mines, for the prizes offered by Mr. HERMON, M.P., are making active enquiries as to the probable time when the decision of the judges may be looked for. Such a feeling is just what might be expected, for working men, as a rule, look for speedy action in all matters of importance relating to their business pursuits, lest the interest excited in the first instance should be exhausted, or entirely died out from sheer delay. The judges, who have to wade through such a vast mass of writing as is contained in the essays—and that the opposite of interesting or entertaining—have certainly no easy task to perform; but since it has been undertaken, it is desirous that the results should be made known without the slightest delay, so as to set at rest the minds of the 400 or 500 writers of the essays and their friends. But there is also another view of the subject, in which a speedy decision may be of much greater importance than the mere satisfaction given to the writers of the essays, however desirable that may be. If there is anything really valuable and practicable in only one or two of the essays calculated to diminish the loss of life in our collieries from accidents really preventable, its adoption should be at once immediate and effectual. It has been shown that the recent loss of life in the Wigan and other districts could have been prevented by ordinary means, whilst it is quite probable that by the carrying out of some of the suggestions of one or more of the essayists such catastrophes as that at the Lovers' Lane Colliery, Atherton, by which 27 lives were sacrificed, might have been rendered all but impossible.

We have on several occasions called attention to the danger that must always be attendant on blasting with gunpowder in fiery mines, and our views in that direction have been fully borne out by the verdict of the jury at the inquest recently held at Atherton, where the verdict given stated that "the men came to their deaths through the ignition of gas in the mine, caused by the discharge of a fast shot," &c. Now, it is an established fact that in collieries where gas is found in considerable quantities, as it is in South Yorkshire, Lancashire, and South Wales, in several instances the men have refused to use powder, preferring the slower, yet safer, mode of falling the coal by wedging. Recent experiments, as well as experience, however, have shown that a method equally as safe as wedging, and far more effectual and economical than powder, can be easily adopted. By means of hydraulic power coal is being brought down in immense pieces, more expeditiously than by any other mode, and at the same time in a more marketable condition. The system, we find, is now being adopted at many mines in different parts of the kingdom, and cannot fail to greatly lessen the loss of life from what is admitted to be a preventable cause. With regard to the use, and what may be termed the abuse, of gunpowder for blasting in mines—for it is often used with astonishing recklessness—we expect through the essays invited by Mr. HERMON to have much valuable information, for it is one of those matters relating to mining operations on which workmen can speak with as much, at least, if not more, authority than the managers themselves, so that most of the writers will have had daily and hourly experience of its effects as an agent for forcing down coal, as well as an element of danger.

In relation to the management of coal mines, we consider there is scarcely any position in which greater care in selection is necessary than in the appointment of deputies, or "fire-triers," and we have several times called attention to that most material element for the safe working of coal mines. It is the duty of the deputies to examine the working places of collieries before the workmen descend to commence their daily labour, so as to see that they are free from accumulations of gas, and neglect on their part in that respect has been attended with most disastrous results. How many lives have been lost by the neglect of such officials, or in how many instances the deputies have shared the fate of those whose lives they sacrificed from the non-fulfilment of their ordinary duties, it is fearful to contemplate. It is, therefore, evident, as a very grave responsibility rests on the class we have alluded to, that men only of undoubted steadiness and ability should fill such an onerous post. That such has not been the case there is only too sad and overwhelming evidence. Indeed, only a few days since there was a painful illustration of what we have just alluded to. Early in the morning a fire-trier, or deputy, went as usual to examine a district in the Marten's Main Colliery, in the South Yorkshire district, and see that it was clear of gas. For that purpose he took a naked light, and, as might almost have been anticipated, he met with some gas, which ignited at the open lamp. An explosion took place, and the official lost his life through his own neglect of the most ordinary precautions. Here we have a proof of the great necessity there exists for having men of practical experience, and who can be fully depended upon, being appointed as deputies, and that have the safety of hundreds of lives in their hands. That the appointment of deputies, their qualifications and duties, will be fully treated of in most of the essays admits of very little doubt, and we expect to find much that is really practical relating to that branch of the subject, as well as valuable suggestions for effectually carrying out the actual inspection of mines.

In common, then, with the competitive writers for the prizes, as well as with all those who take an interest in the question as to the best means for giving increased safety of life to those engaged in our coal mines, we trust that, heavy as must be the labours of the judges, a decision will be given by them as early as possible.

Such is not only the desire of those who have written the essays, of the mining body generally, but we believe also of Mr. HERMON, who we feel assured will be only too glad to find that he has been the means of lessening, even in a small degree, the loss of life in our coal mines from explosions of gas as well as from other causes, and will naturally desire to see any system he has been the means of initiating, by which that object will be attained, carried into practical operation as soon as possible.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE.

The opinion that the present high prices for iron will be at least maintained for some time appears to be gradually extending itself, and both in England and America the reasons for the existing condition of the trade are carefully discussed. The Americans attribute it to the reduction of the United States import duties on iron, whilst one of the most reliable English authorities asserts that it is owing to "consumption overtaking supply all the world over." It is beyond question that in America the production of pig-iron diminished in 1870 by at least 250,000 tons, and in the following year the diminution was still greater; and, as the consumption in the United States was at the same time increasing, it is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 tons would be required from England to make up for that country's altered position alone. The stocks of iron in the United States having been so materially reduced led to an advance of fully 3d. per ton in pig-iron; and, as this occurred at the same time as the agitation among workmen both in England and America for higher wages and less work, the natural result was a rapid advance in prices. Considering all the circumstances of the case, it has been urged with almost equal vehemence that the present position of affairs is merely ephemeral, and that it is, therefore, wise to purchase only from hand to mouth whilst awaiting the return of the market to its normal condition; and, on the other hand, that, owing to the requirements of purchasers having permanently increased, the advanced prices must be equally permanent. The latter opinion is that which appears to be gaining ground as the movements of the market can be more fully judged.

Referring to the present prospects of the trade, Messrs. G. BAILEY Toms and Co. have entered very fully into the question, and show that grounds exist for the strongly entertained expectation that even higher rates are likely to be maintained for a very long time to come, barring unforeseen disasters in the political or financial world. Rapid as the advance has been, they contend, arisen from the most legitimate of all causes—consumption overtaking the supply all the world over; also in spite of the scepticism of iron producers themselves; as well as of the adverse operations of many dealers, who were long unable to shake off low-priced traditions, or to recognise the advent of a new era and cycle of prosperity to a trade in which it was really long overdue; they think, moreover, that there are exceptional reasons in the present circumstances of the world, particularly in the "tyranny of labour," now so prevalent, for relegating to a distant future the return of moderate rates. Summing up their observations, they remark that it would appear that iron prices in all producing countries—Belgium, America, Germany, Sweden, and France—have risen, *pari passu*, with those of Great Britain, so that it does not appear over sanguine to indulge in cheerful views of the prolonged vitality of the trade in British iron.

MINING AND RAILWAY AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

English capitalists and industrials have from time to time had some very fair profits out of Turkey, although at the same time they have experienced some rather annoying disappointments as well. After the Crimean war considerable interest was excited in Turkish affairs, and several guaranteed railways—that is, railways the capital for which was guaranteed interest by the Turkish Treasury—were constructed. These railways were for the most part attended with disappointing results, and the guarantee has scarcely been regularly provided for, although it has been honoured after a fashion. As the enthusiasm for Turkey evoked by the Crimean war has gradually subsided, Turkish railway progress has been checked, and the new railways which have been mapped out upon the Turkish soil are due rather to French than to English enterprise. Turkish mining has languished equally with the Turkish railway interest, and Turkish credit generally has until the last few months been steadily on the wane. But the present SULTAN appears to be making energetic and honest efforts to inaugurate a better state of things, and one of his first steps has been to reform the Turkish budget. A real improvement appears to have been realised in this particular, and if it can be maintained, unlimited means will doubtless be forthcoming for developing the general resources of the country. When Turkey is no longer obliged to borrow at usurious rates of interest, and when she borrows, not to preserve an equilibrium in her finances, but to stimulate her great material resources, she will steadily advance to commercial ease and financial greatness—provided always that full protection is secured upon the Turkish soil to life and property, and provided also that a fair proportion of rational liberty is conceded to the Turkish people. In a word, the Government of the SULTAN must not only adopt a few of the fashions and usages of Western civilisation, but it must also become thoroughly imbued with sound principles of political economy and constitutional government.

Attention should also be devoted systematically to Turkish mining. Turkey is believed to be rich in mineral resources, but the stagnation in which her despotic government has permitted her to languish has been unfavourable to the utilisation of this precious but undeveloped item of national wealth. Further, it has not been at all clearly shown that foreign capitalists, who might be induced to embark in this branch of enterprise, would be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of their energy and perseverance. Yet it is obviously of very great importance to the Turkish empire that it should foster and encourage any honourable pursuit in which rich foreigners are tempted to embark. Turkey has not such a superabundance of native capital that she can afford to dispense with any extraneous aid which may be tendered to her. On the contrary, she needs all the support and assistance which can be afforded to her from all quarters. Government recognition and protection once thoroughly, unreservedly, and unmistakeably conceded, it does not appear at all improbable that the mineral wealth of Turkey will be turned to account in a few years by foreign enterprise to a far greater extent than one can at present anticipate. Not only would such a result as this prove beneficial to foreign capitalists, but it would also be attended with immense advantages to Turkey herself. Labour would obtain a higher remuneration, and industry would be stimulated in every respect in Turkey. No country can probably now maintain its position in the world which does not devote some attention to manufacturing industry; and manufacturing industry cannot be developed without abundant supplies of cheap coal. If Turkey wishes for cheap coal, she must derive it from her own soil, and to secure this result—so essential from every point of view to the prosperity of her future—she must invoke the aid of foreign capital.

There is another department in which Turkey stands in need of radical reform. The statesmen and population of Turkey cannot be blamed for taking precautions to maintain the honour and independence of the Empire, but they should do nothing to perpetuate the jealousy and hatred of Russia, which has been so long a Turkish tradition, and they should not devote too large a proportion of the national resources to the cultivation of the barren art of war. For many long years, after Turkey has paid the interest upon her public debt, and provided for her, military and naval services, she has had nothing left for the encouragement and development of any useful enterprise or measures of education, except by borrowing from her neighbours, and this she has only been enabled to do upon harder and harder terms, until at one time there appeared a danger that the springs of credit would be altogether dried up. If Turkey could not pay punctually her guarantees of interest, if her credit became gradually weaker and weaker, if her population were allowed to grovel in poverty and ignorance, if her mines remained unworked, and if her resources continued undeveloped, still she could always find money for more iron clads, more fortifications, and more torpedoes. It is time that such a mistaken policy as this should be abandoned. It is

important, no doubt, that the natural wealth of Turkey should be protected from foreign aggression, but it is at least equally important that it should be developed and brought to light.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF VICTORIA.

The reports upon the yield of gold in and quantity of gold exported from Victoria during the three quarters ending December last, for copies of which we are indebted to the Secretary for Mines, Mr. H. BROUH SMYTH, show a slight decrease in the quantity obtained, the variation having been chiefly in connection with the alluvial workings. In the quarter ending June there was obtained from alluvial workings 180,744 ozs. 13 dwts., and from quartz workings 174,688 ozs. 14 dwts.: making together 355,431 ozs. 7 dwts. and there was exported 317,126 ozs. 6 dwts. In the quarter ending September there was obtained from alluvial workings 165,909 ozs. 6 dwts., and from quartz workings 181,768 ozs. 18 dwts.: making together 347,678 ozs. 4 dwts., and there was exported 306,660 ozs. 4 dwts. In the quarter ending Dec. there was obtained from alluvial workings 178,336 ozs. 1 dwts., and from quartz workings 174,362 ozs.: making together 352,698 ozs. 1 dwts., and there was exported 292,327 ozs. 8 dwts. This would raise the total yield for the year 1871 to about (we do not appear to have received the March report) 1,413,000 ozs., and the export to about 1,250,000 ozs. At the close of the year alluvial mining was giving employment to 26,160 Europeans and 15,582 Chinese, whilst quartz mining gave employment to 16,450 Europeans and 87 Chinese. The total number of miners employed was in the Ballarat district, 13,892; Maryborough, 12,046; Castlemaine, 9,137; Sandhurst, 8,823; Beechworth, 8,119; Ararat, 3,161; and Gippsland, 3,006; making 58,279 in all. There were 404 winding and pumping engines, of 9,767 horse-power in the aggregate, employed in connection with alluvial mining, and 705 engines, of 13,273 horse-power in the aggregate, employed in quartz mining. In alluvial mining there were used 326 steam puddling-machines, 1,465 horse puddling-machines, 697 pumps, 27 water-wheels, and 22 boring-machines, besides other machinery in proportion. In connection with quartz mining there were employed 69 crushing-machines, 6,590 stamps heads, and 9 boring-machines used in blasting. The approximate value of the mining plant used was 2,060,885/-, no less than 984 square miles of auriferous ground was actually worked upon; and the number of distinct reefs actually proved to be auriferous was 3130.

From Stockyard Creek, Mr. E. W. TURNER, the mining surveyor for the district, has forwarded to the Offices of Mines an interesting collection of specimens, with remarks upon them. He states that the chief part of the gold workings is situated on the level alluvial flat, or rather plain, which extends itself on each side of Stockyard Creek, from the landing up past the present working, for at least a mile. The elevation of the diggings he estimates at about 150 feet. The density of the scrub rendering an extended view impracticable makes such a fall imperceptible to the eye. The creek has formed for itself a channel through this alluvial flat of considerable size, on the average a chain wide at top by a depth of 30 feet, and which in many places lays bare the bottom or slate rock, and at the working a ridge of rotten granite, which has also been struck in several mines. A section of the flat, as presented by the shafts, shows that the natural surface has beneath it about 20 ft. of clay; then from 15 to 20 ft. of gravel, sand, and mud; below which there is about 2 ft. of wash-dirt, resting on the slate or bottom rock. The gold is of a brilliant colour, and seemingly very pure; it is generally of a very ragged and honey-comb nature, like most reef gold. The slate is very soft as a rule, and in many places the cleavage is very difficult to trace. The strike in the vicinity of the diggings is about true north, but the beds are very much contorted. From the appearance of the bed rock he judges it to be of Silurian formation. There is an appendix, with figures of the New Vegetable Fossils of Victoria, described by Dr. MILLER in the June report, and continued in that for September, which will be particularly interesting to geologists.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL FIELDS.—We are glad to announce that the appointment of Government Examiner of Coal Fields, so long and ably held by our esteemed correspondent the late Mr. W. KEENE, has been conferred upon Mr. JOHN MACKENZIE, of Bowenfels, an equally valued correspondent of the *Mining Journal*. The large amount of practical experience which Mr. MACKENZIE had had, in the Wigan district especially, previously to leaving England, enabled him speedily to obtain a high position in New South Wales, where for some years he held the post of Examiner of Southern Coal Fields, Mr. KEENE retaining the general superintendence of both districts. In the history of coal mining in the colony Mr. MACKENZIE's name will ever enjoy a prominent place—the careful sections of the fields, which he prepared in connection with the Rev. W. B. CLARKE, who has very justly been called the father of Coal Mining in New South Wales, having proved of the utmost possible practical value. It is understood that the Rev. Mr. CLARKE was one of the strongest supporters of Mr. MACKENZIE's appointment, and as the latter is, from his experience as sub-examiner, thoroughly familiar with the working of the Act and the duties imposed by it, his appointment has given very general satisfaction.

BRITISH TRADE IN FOREIGN METALS.—Many interesting and important facts appear in the returns for the first four months of the year concerning our trade in foreign metals. We have imported 16,844 tons of copper ore, contrasted with 15,188 in the corresponding period of 1871, and 14,979 tons in the previous year. Spain has sent pretty nearly the same quantity as in 1871; Chili a tenth of the quantity furnished in 1870; Australia one-third of last year's supply; while "other countries" twice the quantity of last year. To the end of April our regulus imports were nearly the same as for the same period in the two previous years. Partly-wrought copper has reached us also nearly double the quantity it did two years ago—namely, 14,819 tons, contrasted with 6,584 tons. Of ingots, cakes, or slabs, we have sent away during the four months 78,602 cwt., or 8,297 cwt., more than in the corresponding term of last year. France has had twice as much as in 1871. Our exports of manufactured copper reach 7,182 cwt. less, and of copper sheathing 3915 cwt. more, than last year. Turkey and India have had much less wrought copper than last year, or in 1870. Our total exports of copper are 503,078 cwt. above those of the first four months of 1871, but 82,706 cwt. less than in 1870. It is generally believed by well-informed persons that prices would soon have an important advance if India and Turkey would show some briskness. Concerning tin, we have been doing an extraordinary trade, and have imported much larger quantities than last year or the year before. The last returns give 72,515 cwt., value 461,324/-; compared with 58,436 cwt., value 365,450/- in the first four months of last year; and 18,716 cwt., compared with 111,636/- in 1870. Of British tin we have exported 37,376 cwt., contrasted with 22,913 cwt. last year, and 35,996 cwt. in 1870. France required about five times as much as last year, and America as much. The tin-plate trade has still further developed to a remarkable extent, and the demand seems to be steadily increasing.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—It appears that the exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom were rather more than maintained in April, having amounted in that month to 77,940 tons, as compared with 77,663 tons in April, 1871, and 98,876 tons in April, 1870. In these totals the exports to the United States figured for 50,588 tons, 32,456 tons, and 73,016 tons respectively. The shipments to Russia and British India in April were, however, extremely moderate. The aggregate shipments of railway iron from the United Kingdom in the four months ending April 30 this year were 279,261 tons, against 252,142 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 306,027 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. In these latter totals the exports to the United States figured for 180,193 tons, 135,421 tons, and 117,805 tons respectively. The shipments to British India, however, were only 2723 tons in the four months ending April 30 this year, while in the corresponding period of 1871 they were 21,672 tons, and 73,681 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. The exports have increased this year to Sweden, Holland, Spain, the Austrian territories, Egypt, the United States, the Spanish West Indies, Brazil, Peru, and British America; but they have decreased to Russia, Germany, France, Chili, British India, and Australia. The value of

the exports of our railway iron in April was 787,225*l.*, as compared with 609,248*l.* in April, 1871, and 787,642*l.* in April, 1870; and in the four months ending April 30 this year 2,645,476*l.*, as compared with 1,951,013*l.* in the corresponding period of 1871, and 2,471,407*l.* in the corresponding period of 1870.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION FOR MINERS.—Speaking at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon meeting, held at Redruth, on Wednesday, the President, Mr. A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P. for West Cornwall, said it was essential to the well-being of the counties that this association should be supported. He trusted, now that mining and all other descriptions of trade were looking up in the county, it would get heartier support. England was always looked upon as the first engineering country in the world, but he was sure that if care was not taken she would be passed by other European nations. The mining schools started abroad many years ago had borne good fruit, which was increasing year by year, by uniting practice with theory. It was quite impossible that any man, however clever he might be, unless he received proper scientific education, could compete hereafter with a man who had been brought up in theory first of all, and afterwards proved by practice what he had learnt in theory. He spoke of the useful knowledge imparted at the German Academy at Freiberg, and said the system of dressing ores pursued in Germany was far in advance of ours. Mining in Saxony could not have existed in the present day if it had not been for the admirable knowledge of metallurgy which the miners had, and thus they had been able to return the ores which would have been thrown aside in England. He spoke strongly in favour of the offer of the Cornwall Polytechnic Society to give a premium for an improved mode of raising miners from deep mines.

GOLD MINING IN COLORADO.—During the past few weeks a series of interesting articles upon this subject by Mr. G. W. BAKER, of Central City, Colorado, have been published in the Supplements to the *Mining Journal*. The very careful and elaborate calculations which he furnishes will be read with much interest by those connected with mining enterprise in the Pacific States, and the coincidence which he mentions of his own conclusions agreeing so closely with those of Mr. REICHENACKER, which were made quite independently, and from distinctly different data, must be reassuring to all who have capital embarked in it. The fact that less than 60 per cent. of the precious metal contained in the ore is extracted in a marketable form is one that is well worthy the consideration of the shareholders. It is acknowledged that large profits are realised from American mines, even with the present wasteful method of treatment, but the introduction of processes which would permit of the greater part of the 40 per cent. now washed away being added to the marketable returns, many mines not now paying costs will take a prominent position among dividend-paying mines.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—A careful inspection of this company's property on the River Hellyer, Tasmania, has recently been made, and the detailed report of the result will probably be resented in London by an early mail. In order to ascertain the value of the property for gold and precious stones, the directors engaged Mr. JOHN HUNT, late of Porthleven, Cornwall and Pont Pean, and whose name is well known to the readers of the *Mining Journal* in connection with the dressing-machinery which he invented, to pay it a visit. On March 19, therefore, Mr. Hunt, in company with Mr. Norton Smith, the company's agent in Tasmania, and Mr. S. B. Emmett, left Stanley for the purpose of the exploration. On the Cattley Plains they found gold in drift, but not enough to warrant expenditure. In the quartz reef on the Hampshire Hills he could also see nothing to value; indeed, he considers it a barren reef. Both on Robbin's and Walker's Islands he found slate, and he considers it not unlikely that by sinking on it slate of commercial value will be found. Mr. Hunt, as well as Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, examined the sand from the company's property when in England, but he reminds the directors that this was concentrated sand. He will further report upon a test of 20 tons from higher up the river, where Mr. Emmett reports it much richer. He considers the company has great facilities for growing good flax.

THE BURLEIGH DRILL.—The admirable principle upon which the Burleigh drill is constructed was pointed out in the *Mining Journal* upon its first introduction, and it is gratifying to find that the favourable opinion then expressed with regard to its merits has been fully justified by practical experience. The machine can be safely placed in charge of any ordinarily skilled workman, and will enable him to perform an amount of work which would previously have been regarded as impossible. The great satisfaction it has given wherever it has been applied has been already referred to, and it is now rapidly making its way in all parts of the kingdom. Amongst the firms which have most recently adopted the drill are the Eglington Iron Company, Muirkirk; the Coltness Iron Company (No. 2 drill), Newmains; Messrs. J. Cowper and Sons, Glasgow; and Mr. W. Torrance, Midcalder, in Scotland; the Cambrian Slate Quarries, at Llanberis, and the Talyarn Slate Quarries, at Pen-y-Groes, in North Wales; Messrs. Cory and Yeo, Swansea; Mr. Glashbrook (Mayor of) Swansea; and Messrs. B. Daniel, Jones, and Co., Bridgend, in South Wales. It is somewhat remarkable that hitherto Cornish miners have paid so little attention to the drill, especially as it has already proved itself capable of drilling at the rate of a foot per minute in hard granite, and as rapidity of progress frequently enables otherwise unprofitable mines to be made remunerative.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

May 22.—The warrant market has been quiet but steady during the past week, the prices ranging betwixt 96*s.* 3*d.* and 96*s.* 3*d.* cash. Yesterday a moderate amount of business was done from 96*s.* 3*d.* to 96*s.* 4*d.* one month, and 95*s.* 9*d.* to 95*s.* 10*d.* cash, closing with buyers at these prices, and sellers asking 1*d.* per ton higher. Today the tone has not been quite so strong, and business was done from 95*s.* 9*d.* to 95*s.* 6*d.* cash, and 96*s.* 3*d.* to 96*s.* one month, closing with sellers at these prices, buyers offering 1*d.* per ton lower. The shipping returns are again large, and the prices of makers' iron remain firm at the top.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
Gartsherr, at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	115 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Colness	118 <i>s.</i> 0	99 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Summerlee	115 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Carbone	110 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Monksland	105 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Clyde	100 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Govan, at Broomielaw	99 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Longton, at Port-Dundas	115 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Cairns	112 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	97 <i>s.</i> 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan	114 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 0
Eglington	105 <i>s.</i> 0	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Dalmellington	107 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	97 <i>s.</i> 0
Caron, at Grangemouth, selected	110 <i>s.</i> 0	—
Shotts, at Leith	110 <i>s.</i> 0	102 <i>s.</i> 0
Kinnel, at Boness	102 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	98 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Bar iron	£11 <i>s.</i> 0	£12 <i>s.</i> 0
Nail rods	£12 <i>s.</i> 0	0

SHIPPMENTS.
For the week ending May 18, 1872.....tons 23,560

" May 20, 1871.....22,554

Increase.....706

Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871.....81,970 tons.

The Malleable Iron Trade in this part of the kingdom seems to be peculiarly circumstanced, hardly two masters being similarly conditioned. One first-class maker admits that they are going into stock "a little," another would come under the list price for a good order, while a third has advanced his plates under the pressure of orders. Of this there can be no doubt that just now the bar trade is quiet, but not to such an extent as to create any misgiving as to the future, as the scarcity of the raw material in the face of a large demand is very reassuring. So much is this the case, that a "Co-operative Iron Company" has been announced for Scotland, registered under the Friendly Societies Acts "to carry on the business of engineers, boiler-makers, machinists, ironfounders, and ship-builders in the construction and repairing of ships and locomotive, marine, and water-engines, boilers, bridges, piers, railway plant, machines, tools, and implements. Also to acquire by purchase or otherwise ground, buildings and machinery, or the trade and good-

will of any person or companies engaged in similar trades, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects, or any of them." The head-quarters of this adventurous society is in this city, and the interim secretary is Mr. J. R. Elrick, the indefatigable secretary to the West of Scotland Iron Trade's Short Time League. The promoters state that "This company is formed on the co-operative principle, which has for its basis the division of surplus profits between capital and labour. In the first instance, capital receives interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and labour the current rate of wages, the remaining profit is then divided at so much per pound equally between capital invested and wages earned," &c. Notwithstanding the advantageous circumstances in which the trade is placed at the present time, we are afraid that the secretary will find it easier by far to organise a "short-time league" than to plant a "Co-operative Ironworks Company (Limited)." The interim board of directors is entirely composed of operative pattern-makers, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, moulderers, boiler-makers, and finishers, and everyone connected with the venture (as presently announced) from the President downwards is a working man. It is intended to commence operations when 50,000*s.* of share capital has been subscribed, in shares of 1*s.* each. We hope the men will not be tempted to risk their all on what can only be at best a temporary prosperity taken at its tide.

In the other branches of the Manufactured Iron Trade, including castings, there is considerable activity, but difficulties are still occurring with regard both to wages and the hours of labour, which the concessions of the employers have failed to remove, and capitalists are, consequently, engaging mechanical genius to assist them out of their difficulties.

The demand for Coal for all kinds of purposes, and for almost every land, is keeping prices exceedingly firm and irregular, the demands of buyers, and the miserably small stocks at the disposal of the producers, having an important bearing on the course of prices. The home consumption for manufacturing purposes is greatly beyond an average, and leaves only a limited supply for shipment. During the week there were sent foreign and coastwise 30,070 tons, against 27,140 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

Since last report we have had more than an average number of conferences and mass meetings of miners, with one or two organised for petitioning against Bills before Parliament relating to mines or mining. These meetings are all designed to aid the present restrictive tactics of the miners, and to so lessen supplies as to facilitate their claims for extravagant wages. Some are on strike, and others are about to begin.

IMPORTANT CASE TO COALMASTERS AND COLLIERIES.—Yesterday, at the Airdrie Small Debt Court, a case, involving a point under the Truck Act of much importance to the mining classes, was decided by Sheriff Logie. The pursuer was a collier, named James Robertson, who sought to recover the sum of 17*s.* 8*d.*, which he alleged had been unlawfully deducted from his wages by the defenders, Messrs. James Struthers and Co., in whose employment he had been. It was stated in defence by Mr. Macfarlane, agent for defenders, that the deductions were made for rent, doctor, smith, &c., in accordance with the rules of the work, to which pursuer had agreed. Pursuer should also, he contended, have given notice when his wages were paid that they were not correct; and one of the rules of the works provided that when such was not done within a certain time it would be looked upon as a legal settlement. Mr. Rose, for the pursuer, stated that he had not consented to have these deductions made, and he referred to the Truck Act, showing that under that Act no deductions were allowed to be made from the wages of workmen unless they signed a special agreement to that effect. The Sheriff, after hearing the arguments of the agents at some length on either side, gave effect to the plea of Mr. Rose, repelled the defences, and gave decree for the amount sued for. He remarked that colalmasters could not, by putting up certain rules, go in the face of the Truck Act, and said that no settlement could be looked upon as legal if it were made in a way contrary to statute.

A proposition has, we understand, been laid before the directors of the Caledonian Railway Company by the directors of the Leadhills Mining Company, Lanarkshire, for constructing a branch from Ailsa Station to Leadhills (six miles), and one to Wanlockhead (one mile), in Dumfriesshire. The railway company are reported to have favourably entertained the suggestion, and thus they will ensure themselves of the entire traffic issuing from the extensive mines at Leadhills and Wanlockhead.

NEW PUMPING-ENGINE.—Messrs. Clarkson Brothers, engineers of this city, have constructed a new patent pumping-engine, the invention of Mr. John Clarkson, which, for simplicity and fewness of parts, is unrivalled. The chief novelty consists in the automatic working of the slide-valve, and the dispensing with the use of the crank-shaft, fly-wheel, rods, &c. The pump, of the usual kind, is placed on the same centre line as the cylinder, the pump-rod and piston-rod being in one. On the top of the cylinder is the valve-case (cylinder-block), and containing the usual steam and exhaust ports. The valve itself consists of four discs, fitting easily into the case. The space between the centre discs is used as the exhaust, and the other two spaces for steam. From the space between the outside discs and the case covers two small passages are bored to the opposite ends of the steam cylinder, which are alternately uncovered to the action of the steam on the other side of the piston, thereby bringing it to bear on the ends of, and reversing, the slide valve. It will be seen from this description that there are only two moving parts in the engine, the piston-rod and the slide-valve, and these are so easily got at that they can be taken out in one minute.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

May 23.—Mr. J. St. Aubyn, M.P., in entering upon the duties of his office as President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, in succession to Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., on Saturday, made some opportune and gratifying remarks on the present condition of the mining legislation of the session. He stated, in particular, that the Government had accepted the majority of the amendments to the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Bill which the county members, as instructed by the county committee, had pressed; and that the matters upon which the county and the Government were not agreed were now few, and comparatively unimportant. It appears, however, that there is some little danger for the staple industry of the county to be apprehended from another measure, the Masters and Servants (Wages) Bill, to which the clauses relating to the payment of wages and the making of deductions have been transferred. This Bill has been before a Select Committee, of whom, fortunately for Cornwall, Sir John Trelawny was one. He (as Mr. St. Aubyn had stated) has watched over the interests of miners and mining with a jealous care, and it is hoped, as a consequence, that if the Bill does pass this session it will be in an unobjectionable form. Probably there is no district of the kingdom in which local peculiarities, social and industrial, call for the exercise of so much vigilance on the part of parliamentary representatives as Cornwall and Devon. They seem to be exceptions, the former especially, to most legislative general rules, and there is very considerable difficulty in impressing the fact upon our legislators. Yet the necessity for special legislation in regard to Scotland and Ireland, which are not so peculiar in most respects as the Stannaries district is industrially, is universally admitted. Fortunate, indeed, is it for Cornwall that it is represented by men so well acquainted with its special needs, and so zealous in defending it against procrustean Acts of Parliament, as Mr. St. Aubyn, Sir Frederick Williams, Sir John Trelawny, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Willyams, and Mr. Magniac, and who, moreover, never lack the aid of their conferees.

Abundant evidence can be got that there is some other cause for emigration than low wages. As instance has recently been made public of a man and his son, a lad of 18, who left Wheal Crenver because they had been "doing slight," and who, on enquiry, were found to have been earning in the customary 35 hours per week 5*s.* 2*d.* per month, net cash. Very few of the miners who emigrate, if those who return can be relied on, do as well as this; but somehow those who have not tried it never seem to be satisfied with second-hand experience, and so buy it, often dearly, for themselves. Some western operatives, not miners, have another way of managing; they go over to America for the winter, and come back in the spring with what money they may have saved, work in England during the summer, and start for America again in the fall. A curious migratory kind of life this, and a rather remarkable result of the improvement of our ocean communication. These men think less of going across the Atlantic than their fathers did of going to London.

The Camborne Gas Company are now laying mains from their works to Dolcoath Mine, with a view of lighting the dressing-floors, in order that dressing operations may be carried on by night as well as by day. It is probable that this will amply repay the adventurers for their outlay. The idea is not absolutely new. Several years since the workings of one of the mines in the St. Just district were lighted by gas introduced into the levels, which answered very well. Perhaps Dolcoath will take this step likewise. There is quite "pluck" enough in the management to make the attempt.

An exceedingly important point of law affecting the jurisdiction of the Stannary Court has been raised at the Tavistock County Court, before Mr. M. Fortescue, the judge. Richard Bewhay, of Calstock, sought to recover 50*s.* damages from Thomas Gregory, agent of, and shareholder in, the Drake Walls Mining Company, for causing large

quantities of sand and earth to be deposited on the plaintiff's land and mill ponds from the year 1869 to the present time. Mr. R. G. Edmonds, of Plymouth, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Glubb, of Liskeard, for the mine. The plaintiff has land adjoining Drake Walls, and he alleged that the mineral stuff flowed from the dressing-floors of the mine into his ground, where it became deposited, to the great injury of the plaintiff. Mr. Glubb objected to the jurisdiction of the Court under the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 105, an Act for the Regulation of the Duchy of Cornwall, and submitted that the Stannary Court had exclusive jurisdiction in the matter. Mr. Edmonds, per contra, contended that the Stannary Court had merely co-extensive jurisdiction. After a lengthened and learned argument, his Honour said he was at present inclined to believe that he had no jurisdiction, but he would adjourn the case to next Court, when the legal gentlemen should be prepared to address him on the law of the point. It was arranged that in the event of this Court having jurisdiction their judgment would be entered for the plaintiff, the amount of compensation to be decided by an arbitrator, to be agreed on by both parties.

In the Stannary Court itself the Vice-Warden has given an important decision upon a question of transfer of shares. Mr. Bradley and Mr. H. Hill were directors of Wheal Mary Great Consols, St. Neot. A shareholder named Plint, who held 218 shares, died insolvent, and his executors offered to pay 10*s.* in 17*s.*, on condition that no further claim should be made. This offer was accepted, and the shares transferred into the names of Messrs. Bradley and Hill. The latter died insolvent, and the mine coming under liquidation, a call of 10*s.* per share was made on the former. This he paid, but claimed to be recouped on the ground that the transfer was simply as trustee, and not beneficially. The registrar decided against Mr. Bradley, and the Vice-Warden upheld the decision, holding that the directors had acted *ultra vires* in taking upon themselves the office of trustees without express sanction or authority from the shareholders. "It might be that Mr. Bradley had acted through a *bona fide* intention to benefit the company, and that, therefore, it might be hard to call upon him to pay; but it was matter of every day experience that persons were called on to pay for doing things which they were not authorised to do by the conditions under which they held a trust. It was quite possible that Mr. Bradley, if he had made profit by the shares, would have behaved honourably both to his co-directors and to the shareholders generally; but a bare intention to behave honourably would not justify the directors in constituting themselves trustees for shareholders, without authority and consent from those shareholders." However hard may be the application of the rule in this individual case, it is quite certain that the principle laid down by Mr. Fisher is sound and salutary.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

May 23.—The demand of the miners for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages throughout Lancashire has not yet been formally submitted to the masters, but it will, in all probability, reach them very shortly, as soon as the matter has been discussed by the men in the various districts of their Union. The general opinion of the masters seems to be that, considering the state of trade, and the manner in which their sources of supply are crippled by the men themselves, the movement is an exceedingly unfair one. The general body of the miners have not yet undertaken to support the action of the executive committee, and the hope has been expressed that the more intelligent of them will see that they are pushing matters too far, and that the applications for the advance will not be pressed, though they may be sent in. The demand for coal is unprecedented, and the colliery proprietors are extending their operations to the utmost, but, with the "stint" put on by the miners to such a degree as at present, it is impossible for them to keep pace with their requirements. Complaints as to the scarcity of rolling stock are also frequent. The Whitsuntide holidays have interfered materially with business; and, taking all things into consideration, colliery proprietors for the most part are glad to keep out of the way of customers. There is no diminution of business in the Iron Trade, and there is still much murmuring concerning the scarcity of material. From Barrow-in-Furness it is reported that the steel and iron manufacturers are especially brisk, and that the masters evince little disposition to accept orders to be delivered within a limited time. Iron ship-builders are busy, and foundries and engineering works are fully employed. Shipping of pig-iron to the Welsh ports, to Scotland, and the Continent is considerable.

The workmen employed by the Victoria Colliery Company (Limited), at Rainford, have struck work, in consequence of a proposal on the part of the manager (Mr. W. Rogers) to alter the mode of payment, by lowering the price per yardage and increasing it per scragge. To this alteration the men have objected; and the pits, at the time of writing, lie idle. Efforts are, however, being made by the miners' agents to bring the dispute to a speedy termination.

The question as to whether it should not be compulsory for colliery proprietors to supply their men with gunpowder, and to provide proper magazines for the storing of it, has again been raised by a fatal explosion at one of the many small shops in Lancashire where powder is sold. It is unquestionable that the repeated accidents that have occurred in this district are raising a strong public feeling against the present system; and there are indications that the miners themselves will withdraw the foolish objection they have raised to their being supplied by their employers. This last accident took place on Saturday at West Houghton, a village between Wigan and Bolton, where, at a provision dealers, 4 cts. of gunpowder exploded, killing the mistress of the house, injuring several persons, and doing much damage to property.

REPORT FROM SHROPSHIRE.

We are glad to find that the Madley Wood Company, although serious losers by Mr. B. Williams's affairs, are not likely to suffer to the extent first reported. The Coalbrookdale Company, with their enlarged and new moulding shops and additional hands, are fully occupied with orders for those fine castings for which they are so celebrated. The company is still employed in getting up machinery for cutting steel rails for the Elbow Vale Company. The works in Shropshire coal measure clays find the recent extension of the Factory Acts to interfere very much with their operations. The men are asking considerably more for their work, and many are leaving because they cannot get boys, and going to other works, whilst the books are full of orders—in the fire-brick trade especially.

The firm of Hargreaves, Cronen, Dunnill, and Co., of which Mr. A. H. Brown, M.P. for Wenlock, is a large shareholder, are demonstrating the faith they have in the quality of these clays, by their enormous outlay in new works near the Severn Valley Railway. These are far advanced; the latest improvements have been adopted, and every modern approved appliance is introduced.

The Messrs. Maw, whose fame is co-extensive with the use of tessellated and other tiles, have added to their premises, and in every way maintain the credit which they have.

Mrs. Thorn's works, Broseley, are making considerable strides in the same direction, under the able management of Mr. Bathurst. A coat of arms, in colours, on a large encaustic slab, recently manufactured here for a nobleman, shows to what novel uses the art may be applied. The details are excellent, the colours are brilliant, and the effect all that can be desired. The arms have the appearance of a

Railway; and another would be the ease with which a very large tonnage of coal could be conveyed from South Yorkshire to Grimsby, which would be taken on the return voyage of the vessels to Spain. At the present time the exports of coal to Spain and the Canaries from this county is upwards of 500,000 tons a year, so that the former country will be greatly benefited by the opening out of its mineral resources, and ensuring a supply of coal on terms more favourable than hitherto.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 23.—The Earl of Dudley has put up the price of bar-iron to 13s. 12s. 6d. per ton, being an advance of 12s. 6d. on last week's quotations, and 13s. was paid for bars of second brand at Birmingham to-day, to makers who a week ago would willingly have booked orders at 12s. 10s. Sheets are in marvellous demand, singles being quoted as much as 16s. 10s. per ton. Further advances are expected to take place shortly, seeing that the ironworkers will be entitled to considerably higher wages after Midsummer, and some authorities predict that finished iron will yet attain the standard of 20s. per ton for bars. The South Staffordshire ironmasters continue to report a buoyant demand both for pigs and finished iron. In the last-named department of the trade sheets and plates are prominent features of enquiry, and the supply is so far short of the demand that higher prices may be expected shortly to prevail. The colonial orders are large for galvanised ironwork for roofing, and such like purposes.

The Amalgamated Association of Miners held a Conference this week at Darlaston, which was attended by upwards of 10,000 members. Mr. Halliday (President), Mr. George Pilkard, miners' agent; and Mr. W. Brown, North Staffordshire, took part in the proceedings. A resolution was passed thanking the colliery and iron mine proprietors of South Staffordshire for conceding a reduction of the hours of labour and the rate of wages, and expressing a hope that strikes and lock-outs would in future be avoided. By another resolution the meeting expressed its belief that union among miners was a necessity in the amelioration of their condition, and urged upon all miners the desirability of connecting themselves with the Amalgamated Union. A third resolution approved of the Mines Regulation Bill, but stated that the members, whilst approving of the Master and Servant Bill as introduced, protested against it as mutilated by the Select Committee, believing that the so-called amendments were calculated, if adopted, to legalise truck in its worst form.

The ironfoundries of the Black Country have promise of buoyant operation for some time to come, the orders already secured for machine castings adapted to mill and forge purposes being particularly large. Should Danks's patent mechanical puddler be adopted the demand for heavy foundry produce will be considerably stimulated. The edge tool and steel toy trades are fairly buoyant, mostly on export account. Galvanised ironwork for roofing, and such like purposes, is in well-sustained colonial request. As a rule, the factories and workshops re-opened on Thursday morning, but in many cases the Whitsun holidays will be observed throughout the entire week. Brassfoundry goods are 5 per cent. higher, japanned goods 15 per cent., locks and latches 2½ per cent., and at these advances the orders coming to hand are of a satisfactory extent.

The coal and iron trades of North Staffordshire are without change since our last notice, the holidays having interfered with business to a considerable extent. Quotations are well sustained all round, and for iron ore and pig-iron prices have an upward tendency.

SOUTH WHEAL CROFTY MINING COMPANY.

A largely attended meeting of adventurers was held on Monday. Among those present were Mr. E. HERLI RODD, the purser, who presided; Captain and Adjutant Carew, Dr. Angove, Messrs. G. K. Cartwright, R. Glanville, W. Pike, R. Pearce, T. Angove, W. Harris, P. Blamey, J. R. Daniell, G. B. Pearce, R. J. Thomas, J. O. Mayne, W. H. P. Tregoning, H. P. Vivian, W. H. Rule, J. Jennings, E. Temby, W. H. Bailey, J. Mayne, W. Nicholls, Davy, and J. Bawden.

The CHAIRMAN read the statement of accounts, remarking that the amount for copper in the last three months was nearly 4000, more than in the preceding four months. At the last meeting the debit balance was 4852/-, towards defraying which a call was made, which amounted to 4685/-, leaving 167/- to be added to the present reported loss, and raising its amount to 2053/-.

Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS, in answer to enquiries, stated that every claim against the company had been charged; that two new shafts were now ready for drawing, and a third would be ready in about a fortnight.

The CHAIRMAN, reiterating his hopes that the matter in difference between East Pool and South Crofty would be settled amicably and satisfactorily to both parties, read portions of correspondence which had taken place on the alleged encroachment, and more particularly as to the delay in settling the measurements. Some desultory discussion took place after, in the course of which Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS stated that Mr. Henderson, dialling for South Crofty and from that mine towards East Pool, made the alleged encroachment, 14 feet 6 in.; but afterwards dialling from East Pool only 12 feet. Capt. Thomas himself, dialling from each end, made the measurement about 13 feet. The East Pool people said they made it about 8 feet. It was stated that the question between the two mines does not in any respect concern boundaries, but merely dialling and measurement of ground worked and copper broken. After various opinions and suggestions as to the *modus operandi*, with frequent expressions of desire for amicable settlement, it was resolved (after adoption of the presented reports and statement of accounts) that Captain Josiah Thomas should be requested to confer with the managing agent of East Pool, for the purpose of settling the extent of the encroachment; and that if at the end of a week such settlement be not arrived at, the matter should be left to Mr. Henderson on the part of South Crofty, and a person to be named by East Pool; and that, failing their settling the matter, they appoint an umpire whose decision shall be final.

It may be recorded that though the statement of accounts was passed unanimously, on a motion by Mr. ANGOVE, seconded by Mr. P. BLAMEY, this latter gentleman (though strongly asserting that not the slightest imputation could be cast upon the purser, the managing agent, or any other person who had examined the present accounts) urged that in future the accounts of this mine, like those of public companies, should be examined by some independent auditor previous to their being presented at meetings of adventurers; and Capt. THOMAS was understood to concur in this suggestion, while Mr. RODD spoke of the possible appointment of a mine auditor for the county.—*Western Morning News.*

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

NORTH BUSY UNITED.—A splendid lode for tin has just been cut only 5 fms. from surface; the produce makes it worth over 30/- per fathom. This one will be cut at the 20 in a few weeks, when the value of the mine will be increased.

THE DOLWEN DISTRICT.—Having at various times pointed out to your readers the excellent position and prospects of this run of mines, it gives me much pleasure to inform you of their brilliant success. Lead was first discovered in quantities in Tywyn sett, where, after working for three years, there is a large and rich mine. This has just been sold for a large sum, and the purchaser is to be congratulated on the possession of such a very fine property. The next mine, Gertrude, is also very rich, and amply provided with machinery. There is also a mine to the west of Gertrude, known as Bodcoel Enclosure, which promises to be quite to the rich neighbours.

NORTH CROFTY sampled on May 22 (computed) 65 tons of pretty good copper ore.

PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS.—Copy of telegram received at the office this day (May 24):—“The lode as far as cut into will yield 12 tons per fathom, at 3/- 7s. 6d. per ton, or (say) value per fathom 40/-.

KESWICK UNITED.—The works are progressing rapidly. The new engine-shaft has been completed from surface, and the large quantity of ore ground now opened up in the 10 can be developed at little cost. A new counter lode has been intersected, which enhances the value of the property, which it will be remembered occupies an area of upwards of five miles square, in which are embraced three or four mines, and it is stated that from present indications returns from the one point alone will be sufficient to place it in a highly profitable state of working.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—J. Clint (May 22) says—The underhand stopes in the 10, east and west, are looking well, yielding good ore; driving west in this level has been resumed. In the 20 west the stopes are turning out splendid ore, and the end of level is looking more kindly. In the 20 east a flat bed of quartz is coming in, and is confined chiefly to the east end of the stope, and is disturbed the lode, which is of great width, but we hope to get through it in a few yards more rising. In the 30 west the indications hold fair, and in the rise east we expect to hole communication to the winze every day. The 40 west is looking exceedingly favourable; the lode here of itself is something superior to anything before seen in the mine; it shows a composition of everything that is suitable to make large deposits of ore, and I am confident a valuable discovery will be made in the next 10 or 20 fms. sinking. Preparations are being made to pitch men in a few days to sink the engine-shaft. Dressing Department: The machinery is working well, and from this time forward we expect to increase the returns of dressed ore every month.

CAPPAGH.—It will be seen by the report in to-day's Journal that the 114 has been reached in the skip-shaft, and that there is every appearance of the close proximity of a seam of ore; and as the junction of the veins is expected to be reached within 6 ft. it has been determined to continue the sinking to that extent before driving east and west.

WEST LLANGYNOG.—This property was inspected a few days since by a most eminent authority, who confirms the report in the Journal of May 4.

NORTH POOL.—Great things are expected here shortly. At Bal-larat shaft the lode looks like making a good course of copper, and in the engine-shaft the intersection of the vein will add another feature to this valuable seat. West Tugus, adjoining, is doing well, and shares which could be secured some few months back at 14/- are now realising over 50/-, and likely to touch 100/-.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—A very good opinion is formed of this in the neighbourhood, and it is thought early discoveries of lead will be made, and a rise to some extent in prices may be looked for.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—This mine, which adjoins South Condurrow to the west, appears to have attracted the attention not only of several influential members of the Stock Exchange and Mining Market, but of many Cornish gentlemen, who are accustomed to make investments of a permanent character in mines of their own country. The fact of the management of the affairs of the company

being conducted in the same office as that of Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) and other dividend mines, has, no doubt, lent much support to the concern, which it is expected will be successful.

EAST GREAT WORK.—In his report the manager expresses the hope of being able to get the new 16 additional heads of stamps completed by the end of June; by this augmentation there can be no doubt about the mine making good and lasting returns.

MINING IN THE ST. AGNES DISTRICT.

Another dividend-paying mine is about to be added to those already enriching this famed locality. Burrow and Butson Lead, Copper, and Zinc Mines are to be resumed, and the moderate capital required will forthwith be invited in shares of small amount. It is well known that at the time the mines were stopped, through the death of some of the owners and the then panic-price of metals, hundreds of tons of zinc ore could have been raised per month, but was all but unsaleable. The great and increasing demand for zinc since sprung up has raised the value of the ore (black jack) to 6s. 10s., which will give 5/- per ton profit. Of copper, the mines produced at and about the 40 fm. level 50,000/- worth in one year from the western part of this extensive sett; and from the eastern and central part large quantities of rich silver-lead ore have also been sold. All these returns came from shallow depths, so that the Burrow and Butson Mines are virtually still in maiden ground, although with some 30,000/- worth of shafts and levels opened; consequently, as soon as the necessary machinery for pumping the water and dressing the ores is erected, and the mine even partly drained, the proprietor will be able to make largely profitable returns without doubt, no speculative exploratory work being necessary.

BOSCASTWELL DOWNS TIN AND COPPER MINES ASSOCIATION.

The whole of the shares in this company not allotted at the first issue have now been taken up by gentlemen of influence; this will give the company a balance in hand of some 8000/- The sinking of the shafts to the 220 will now be at once proceeded with, and as the bottom of the mine is the richest part, this will open up so-extensive a run of rich ore ground as, added to the great reserves already existing in the mine, will enable the company to make very large returns. The present month's sale will be from 14 to 15 tons of tin.

VAN CONSOLS.—At the meeting, on Wednesday (reported in another column), it was unanimously agreed to increase the capital by 5000 shares, of 2/- 10s. each, of which 3000 are to be re-issued to the shareholders, the remainder to be held in reserve, to be issued only with the sanction of the shareholders. It is estimated the tramway will cost about 3000/-, and will effect such a considerable saving in cartage, &c., as to return in a short time the whole of the capital expended, besides permanently yielding a substantial interest; it is also proposed to erect ample dressing-floors, sufficient of the mine having already been seen to fully justify this step being taken. It is satisfactory to find that the only two adverse rumours—that the winze (one of the most important points in the mine) had fallen off in value, and that the company had commenced legal proceedings against those who had circulated untruthful reports—are utterly without foundation. The manager, replying to a question, distinctly states that “the winze has never fallen off in any way, and that there is a course of lead from top to bottom;” while the Chairman stated that “the company are in no way connected with any lawsuit, nor so long as he was upon the board would he sanction the company entering into a lawsuit without the special permission of the shareholders.” The manager expressed the most unequivocal opinion that successful results would follow a proper development of the mine, and that the shareholders would be amply rewarded for their patience and outlay.

FOREIGN MINES.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA.—The manager in his monthly report states that at Ward Beecher the shaft we have been sinking will be connected with east drift from the Ladies' Chamber, and we shall in a few days be extracting ore from this source.—North Aurora—North End: We are extending the Ladies' Chamber to the north-east, and still in fair ore. We have also run a drift of 50 ft. due south, from which we have opened a breast of ore 8 ft. in width. Shall continue this drift so as to prospect the undeveloped ground between this and the south end of this mine, where the quality and quantity of the ore in the Ridsdale Chamber continues good in all the faces. We are from this chamber driving eastward to the deep, and also to the south to meet the South Aurora tunnel. From the extreme south face of this property, where it adjoins the South Aurora Company's Mine, we have already commenced to extract ore, and are conveying it through the tunnel, at the same time still hoisting from the Ridsdale shaft as heretofore.—Eberhardt: Have been prospecting a piece of ground south of the Keystone shaft, and found some small bunches of rich ore in it. Have completed cleaning out the Keystone cut, and the tunnel from the snow. Have had only three men at work, but shall ship some ore from hence this month.

INTERNAL MILL.—Have converted another battery from wet to dry crushing. Fifty stamps are now dropping, and the remaining ten will be ready within a fortnight. Everything in good order, but until the conversion is completed the quantity crushed will be less than the average.

KANSAS.—J. Williams, May 2: During the past week our progress has been very slow in the main shaft. In consequence of the break up of the weather having set in the ground around the mine has become very loose through the crush that took place before we came here, which has let down a quantity of water. I expect this weather will continue for about a month; in the mean time I shall put four men in the shaft, and hope by working day and night to push on with all possible speed; it is now down 26 ft. below the 190 feet level, the lode has still a masterly appearance, and produces good stones of mineral; although not rich it looks very promising, and I have no doubt in the course of sinking it will become as rich as it was above. In the 190 feet level, east of the main shaft, the portion of the lode carried at this time 3½ ft. wide, and very much improved in quality; our greatest length of ground is in this direction, and should the lode continue to yield as at present we shall open up some good ground for stopping. I have commenced the cross-cut by two men, and have driven 7 ft. towards the north lode; the ground is everything we could wish for mineral, and I am of opinion that when intersected it will prove good. The two stope east and west of main shaft are producing their usual quantities of mill ore. You will perceive that since I advised you last the 190 east has improved, thus confirming the opinion formerly expressed that the bunches of ore are short. I expect the same favourable results to accrue from the sinking of the engine-shaft when developed, and although the lode may make poor in places I think by a little patience to prove the ground the adventurers will be rewarded with good profits. Gold sold for the month, \$5189 75; smelting ore, \$75 18= \$5264 93; working cost for ditto, \$4226 53; leaving a profit of \$1038 40.

PACIFIC.—April 23: The west stopes, on Batters' ledge, continue very rich, the vein varying from 18 in. to 2 ft. in width. The east stopes are also looking well, the vein being on an average 15 in. wide. The west level, below these stopes, also shows a vein of rich ore. We have set a contract to drive the east level 100 ft., at 28 per foot; the vein in this level is rather poor, but from the present indications we think it will soon change for the better. We have also set a contract of 1000 ft. to rise from the 500 ft. level, at 28 per foot. This rise will intersect Batters' ledge 70 ft. between the 400 ft. level, and will be used for conveying air to the stopes above the 400 ft. level, as well as for stopping the ore below the said level. The lode is masterly, and produces good stones of mineral; although not rich it looks very promising, and I have no doubt in the course of sinking it will become as rich as it was above. In the 190 feet level, east of the main shaft, the portion of the lode carried at this time 3½ ft. wide, and very much improved in quality; our greatest length of ground is in this direction, and should the lode continue to yield as at present we shall open up some good ground for stopping. I have commenced the cross-cut by two men, and have driven 7 ft. towards the north lode; the ground is everything we could wish for mineral, and I am of opinion that when intersected it will prove good. The two stope east and west of main shaft are producing their usual quantities of mill ore. You will perceive that since I advised you last the 190 east has improved, thus confirming the opinion formerly expressed that the bunches of ore are short. I expect the same favourable results to accrue from the sinking of the engine-shaft when developed, and although the lode may make poor in places I think by a little patience to prove the ground the adventurers will be rewarded with good profits. Gold sold for the month, \$5189 75; smelting ore, \$75 18= \$5264 93; working cost for ditto, \$4226 53; leaving a profit of \$1038 40.

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TIN FROM AUSTRALIA.—In the present highly favourable condition of the tin trade, considerable interest is felt in every discovery from which it is practicable to obtain fair parcels of tin for the market. In the Supplements to the *Mining Journal* of April 27 and May 4 reference was made to the tin discoveries in New South Wales; and the last mail brings news from Queensland that the tin deposits extend far into that colony; indeed, the opinion appears to be becoming general that tin promises ultimately to prove itself above all others the precious metal of Queensland. The principal selections appear to be at Quartz Pot Creek, and at Ruby Creek; the former being about 14 miles from Maryborough, which is about 28 miles from Warwick. Mr. Cowley, the Queensland Government surveyor, during his first fort-night on the ground had surveyed in all about 1000 acres at Quartz Pot Creek, and 640 acres at Funky Cap; and the selections are considered so quite equal in value to the very best that have yet been discovered. Already the ground has been taken up for about 8 miles, commencing with the junction of the creek with the Severn to its junction with Thirteen Mile Creek. The whole of the country adjacent to this creek and its tributaries is of decided granite formation, being very broken in parts, and remarkable in appearance, the heavy granite rocks, many of enormous size and weight, being pitched upon each other in all sorts of fantastic shapes. Capt. Johnson's selections are considered amongst the best on the field, and as evidence of the richness of the deposit, it is stated that persons have been known to pan off 1 cwt. of the ore in the day with a simple tin dish. Long tons and sludge-boxes are recommended as substitutes. The stream tin is estimated to be worth 40/- to 60/- per ton in the rough. It is remarked that the only conclusion that can be arrived at by anyone visiting the localities which embrace these tin discoveries is that the prospects are, so far, rich beyond anticipation, that they are scattered over a vast area of ground, and that there is every indication that they

will prove of a permanent character, as several lodes are said to have been discovered of ore remain to be discovered.

MR. LEWIS CHALMERS.—The manager of the Exchequer Gold and Silver Mining Company, and also of the I. X. L. Mining Company, sailed yesterday for America with the necessary funds to extend his reduction works, and put up additional machinery required at both mines.

BROMINE CHLORALUM.—An improved disinfectant has been patented by Mr. H. A. TILDE, of New Lebanon, U.S. The compound is made of bromine, chlorine, and aluminium. Bromine possesses powerful antiseptic, astringent, and deodorising properties. By combining bromide of aluminium with above properties are largely increased. The compound may be in a liquid form, or in the form of a salt. Iodine may be added to the compound.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic returns for the week ending May 19, 1872.

ANGLO MEXICAN MINT.—Office, 4, Finsbury-place South, May 23d, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE at this office and after MONDAY, the 3rd June next. Claims to be made (printed form of which may be obtained at the office) two clear days previous to payment.

Attendance—Eleven to Three o'clock.

ALFRED GODFREY, Secretary.

MARBELLA IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Office, 19, St. Swithin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Notice is hereby given, that the BUSINESS of the COMPANY has been REMOVED from the temporary offices, No. 3, Salter's Hall-court, to the ADDRESS, where it is requested all future communications may be sent.

By order of the Directors.

J. RUSSELL CLIPPERTON,

THE MINING JOURNAL.

THE CEFN HAFOD AND SOUTH DYLIFFE SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 25,000 shares of £2 each.

15,000 of which are offered for public subscription.

10s. payable on application, 10s. on allotment, the remainder as required. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Share warrants issued to bearer for shares fully paid. Applications for shares fully paid up will have the preference in allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. KERR CROUCH, Esq., 57, Old Broad-street, E.C.
HENRY HART, Esq., Gloucester-street, Belgrave.

B. LEWIS BAYNHAM, Esq., Westgate-terrace, Hyde-park.

SAMUEL IKIN, Esq., Llanddross, North Wales.

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK (LIMITED), 52, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITOR—J. C. E. WEIGALL, Esq., 15 Union-court, Old Broad-street.

AUDITOR—GEO. EMDIN, Esq., Accountant, Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—E. KENYON BULLMAN, Esq.

OFFICES:

ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a very valuable and extensive silver lead mine, situated near the town of Llanddross, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in the heart of the finest lead mining district in the Principality.

The seat extends throughout a fine mountain range of some two and a half miles in length, and is bounded on the north-east by the River Llywd, and on the south-west by the River Biga. It will be obvious that an abundance of water-power is available for the purposes of working, pumping, crushing, and washing, thus avoiding the expense of costly steam-power, an advantage that cannot be overestimated, and is seldom possessed to such an extent by other mines.

The seat is in close proximity to the Dylife Silver Lead Mine (known as Cobden and Bright's Mine), as well as the celebrated "Van" Mine. The report of the latter states that they have £2,000,000 of lead discovered. They have paid £22,000 in dividends since the mine was purchased in 1868.

The price to be paid for the property is £20,000, of which £13,000 will be taken in fully paid-up shares, and the remainder in cash.

The agreement for the purchase of the property is dated 29th day of April, 1872, and made between Reuben Plant of the one part, and Sydney James Butcher, for the company, of the other part, and may be seen at the offices of the company, together with the Articles of Association.

Prospectuses, reports, and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the bankers, solicitors, &c., and at the company's offices.

A new lode has been discovered within the last few days, which gives promise of even greater richness than the other five lodes.

HYDRAULIC GOLD MINING, CALIFORNIA.
THE YREKA CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Issue of £60,000 of First Mortgage Sterling Bonds, in 3000 bonds of £20 each, at 4% per cent, redeemable at £20 per bond, yielding 17 1/5th per cent, per annum minimum interest, with further profit. Two years' interest invested in English Funds.—Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application.

NOTICE.—THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS for BONDS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 4th June, WILLIAM F. BRUFF, C.E., Fiscal Agent, 4, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., May, 1872.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN WATER AND GAS WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £800,000, in 80,000 shares of £10 each.

First issue, 40,000 shares. One Pound Payable on application.

No further payment until required, of which due notice will be given.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS F. FLOERSHEIM, Esq.

THOMAS HOWE, Esq.

HENRY LABOUCHERE, Esq.

RALPH L. LOPEZ, Esq.

JOSEPH QUICK, Esq.

PHILIP ROSE, Esq.

J. STANIFORTH, Esq.

BANKERS.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, AND CO.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

ENGINEERS.

MESSRS. JOSEPH QUICK AND SON, Westminster Chambers.

EDWARD WOODS, Esq., Storey's Gate, Westminster.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. BAXTER, ROSE, NORTON, AND CO., 6, Victoria-street, Westminster.

MESSRS. ASHURST, MORRIS, AND CO., Old Jewry, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—W. B. MORRIS, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—No. 7, LOTHBURY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has for its object the construction and carrying out of water and gas works, and any other works in connection therewith, in those cities and towns in Great Britain and abroad where the introduction of supply of gas and water is demanded, and is certain to be attended with profitable results.

It is formed upon a similar basis to that of the British and Foreign Tramways Company, and it is intended, where practicable, that its operations should be carried on in connection with it.

Negotiations are already advanced for obtaining or taking over on favourable terms valuable concessions for the supply of water and gas in several important places abroad.

The returns obtained from undertakings of this nature, when judiciously carried out, are well known, and no revenue is more certain or better secured.

The intention of the company generally is to make use of its own capital in obtaining concessions and arranging, either by its own employees or through sub-contractors, for the construction of the works, and as soon as their development is secured and the results can be safely calculated, to dispose of the same from time to time in the localities, or elsewhere as may be found desirable, realising a bonus for the risks and trouble incurred, and a fair contractors' profit upon the cost of construction.

In some instances it may be found desirable to complete and carry out the works, and test their value, by the experience of actual working before disposal; but in any case the public will be protected against unsound or unremunerative projects.

It is not intended to lock up the capital of the company in the permanent retention of any of the works undertaken.

Calls will only be made as required for undertakings actually secured.

The company is entirely free from any engagements, direct or indirect, with contractors, and will, therefore, carry out such works as it may undertake on the best possible terms for cash, and it is believed that the experience and connections of the founders will greatly facilitate its foreign negotiations.

It is provided by the Articles that of the surplus profits over 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, 5 per cent. shall go to the directors (in addition to a fixed payment of £100 a year to each), and 15 per cent. of the same surplus to the founders, thereby identifying all parties with the success of the undertaking, and leaving 80 per cent. of the surplus profits for the shareholders.

Applications for shares in the annexed form may be deposited with the bankers, accompanied by the deposit of £1 per share to be paid thereon.

If no allotment should be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association lie for inspection at the offices of the solicitors of the company, Messrs. BAXTER, ROSE, NORTON, and CO., 6, Victoria-street, Westminster; and Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, and CO., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 7, Lothbury.

May 23rd, 1872.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN WATER AND GAS WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be retained by the bankers on payment of the deposit.

To the Directors of the British and Foreign Water and Gas Works Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £1, being a deposit of 21 per share, I request you to allot to me shares of the British and Foreign Water and Gas Works Company (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the company, and I request you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares which may be allotted to me.

Date.....

Name.....

Address in full.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WATER AND GAS WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the list of subscriptions for shares in this company will be closed on MONDAY next for London, and on TUESDAY next for the country.

May 23, 1872.

By order,

W. B. MORRIS, Secretary (pro tem.).

M. R. CAVENDISH TAHOURDIN, SHREWSBURY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

From his long experience and residence in the district, is always in a position to give reliable information upon the Shropshire Mines, and will sell or purchase every description of shares for net cash or account at the best market prices.

Special business in—Perkins Beach.

Roman Gravels. West Tankerville.

Bog (Shropshire). South Roman Gravels. Van.

Bog (Cardiganshire). Tankerville. Van Consols.

Pentre'r. Parties wishing to sell or purchase in the foregoing are requested to make early application.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, the following (or any less number), for cash:—

20 Tankerville. 100 West Tankerville.

50 Roman Gravels.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of making safe and profitable investments should apply at once to be supplied with Mr. TAHOURDIN's Shropshire and Welsh Mining Circular, for May, which will be found to contain some valuable information regarding the mines in those districts. Issued on 1st May. Price 6d., or 5s. annually.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

ROCHE, CORNWALL.
VALUABLE TIN MINE, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. W. J. THOMPSON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on GREAT ROYALTON MINE, in the parish of ROCHE (pursuant to a resolution of the company), this day, at Three o'clock in the afternoon (subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced), ALL THE INTEREST of the company in the LEASE, together with the WHOLE of the TIN, &c., on the MINE; and also

ALL THE MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS, consisting of—A 26-inch ROTARY ENGINE, 1 10-ton BOILER, 1 fly-wheel, and 32 heads of STAMPS, and attached; 26 fathoms of pitwork, racks, frames, bubbles, and all other usual appliances.

The mine is held under a lease from the Earl of Falmouth for 21 years (19 unexpired), at 18th dues.

Catalogues, with full particulars, may be had of the Auctioneer, 165, Strand, London: Capt. THOS. PARKYX, Roche, Cornwall; and of HENRY F. WHITEFIELD, Esq., Solicitor, St. Columb.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29TH, 1872, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

TREMAYNE MINE,
FRADDAK, Three Miles from HAYLE.

FINAL SALE.

MR. BURGESS, of Barncoose, Redruth, is instructed by Mr. T. FIELD, the Purser, TO SELL the following

MACHINERY, PITWORK, AND MATERIALS, comprising—

ONE 50 in. ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.

ONE 20 in. STEAM WHIM and CAGE.

TWO excellent 10 ton BOILERS.

ONE 11 in. H. and top dooprice.

ONE 8 in. pumps, 12 ft. 10 in. working.

12 ft. 9 in. pole.

Staffing box and gland.

35 ft. 9 in. pumps, in splendid condition.

4 ft. 9 in. H. and top dooprice.

4 matchings, 18 in., 11, and 12 in.

5 iron shaft skips, nearly new.

2 large iron surface train wagons.

SMITHS

ALEXANDER SMITH,
CONSULTING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND VALUER
OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.
28, EXCHANGE, BIRMINGHAM,
AND
BOURNE STREET AND CASTLE STREET, DUDLEY.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO.,
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,
Bourne's Patent Spherical Governors, Bourne's Patent Feedwater Heaters,
Bourne's Patent Gas Furnaces, Bourne's Patent Coal-dust Furnaces,
PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
66, MARK LANE, LONDON.

FREDERICK MIRLS,
ENGINEERING AUCTIONEER,
VALUER AND SURVEYOR,
17, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

HANDASYDE'S BOILER COMPOSITION

(C. H. HANDASYDE AND CO., DALKEITH, N.B.)
For the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATIONS in STEAM
BOILERS, is in extensive use among Collieries, Ironworks, and Mills in
Scotland; also, with great success, on the North British
Railway Company's Locomotives.
Net price, 15s. per cwt., carriage paid; 10 per cent. off 1 ton orders; free
from acids.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SPECIALY RECOMMENDED FOR LOCOMOTIVES, being completely soluble
in water, and only requires to be put into the tender.

MCNIEL, MULLER, AND CO.,
MANCHESTER,

SOLE AGENTS FOR { "S. B. HÆMATITE,"
"S. B. YORKSHIRE," } PIG IRON;
"CLAY LANE,"
AGENTS FOR JACKSON, GILL, AND CO., IMPERIAL
IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH;
DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

SCOTCH, HÆMATITE, STAFFORDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, FOREST OF
DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND
BAR IRON, STEEL, SPELTER, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORES, &c.

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL.

THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL
DRILL.

IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.
SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR
SINKING AND MINING PURPOSES.

PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at
the incredible rate of 10' per minute.

SAVES £5 a day as compared with hand
labour, independent of the enormous saving effected
in the general expenses, such as PUMPING, VENTILATION,
INTEREST OF CAPITAL, &c., from the
fact of the "put-out" being increased four-fold.

DRILL POINTS.—The saving in steel alone
is considerable. One drill will go through 20 feet
of Aberdeen granite without sharpening.

Orders received and executed solely by—

MESSRS. CHAS. BALL & CO.,
21, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C., LONDON,
ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.



**DEATH OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENT,
WITH THE CONSEQUENT
LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY,
PROVIDED FOR BY A POLICY OF THE
RAILWAY PASSENGER'S ASSURANCE COMPANY,
AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.**

An annual payment of £3 to £6 per annum insures £1000 at death, or an allowance at the
rate of £6 per week for injury.

£650,000 have been paid as compensation—
One out of every twelve Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant each year.
For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents,
or at the Offices—

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Now ready, a new and enlarged edition of
HIBBERT'S NEW THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE.
Vol. I, being a treatise on the Nature, Cause, Cure, and Prevention of
Disease in Human Beings; Vol. II. on Animals. In paper cover, 1s.; bound in
cloth, gold lettered, 2s. each.
Published and sold by JOHN HEYWOOD, Manchester; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL,
and CO., London.

HIBBERT'S PATENT ANTISEPTIC, for stamping out Small
Pox, Cholera, Fever, and all Fermentive Inflammatory Diseases. May be
obtained through any Chemist, in bottles, price 1s. 1½d., and upwards.
W. HIBBERT, Cheetham, Manchester.

PLANS OF MINES AND OF MINING DISTRICTS.
M. R. SYMONS, SURVEYOR, &c., TRURO,
makes SURVEYS and PLANS OF MINES and of MINERAL and other
PROPERTIES. He also supplies lithographic copies of Plans, Sections, &c.
Maps of Mining Districts are sent, in sheets, carriage free, at 1s. per map; or,
mounted and varnished, at 2s. per map.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLETONBROUGH.
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron
Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and
coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every de-
scription of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters re-
lating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.
Offices of the Review: Middleborough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London,
11 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (50, Grey-street).

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
PHYSICIAN: Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, DOVER STREET, W.
Patients attend at 227, Gray's Inn-road, King's Cross, on Mondays and Thurs-
days; and at 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mornings
at Ten; evenings from Six till Nine. Free to the necessitous poor; payment re-
quired from other applicants.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.

J. WOOD ASTON AND CO., STOURBRIDGE

(LATE WOOD BROTHERS),
(WORKS AND OFFICES ADJOINING CRADLEY STATION),
Manufacturers of

CRANE, INCLINE, AND PIT CHAINS,
Also CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, and RIGGING CHAINS, IRON and STEEL SHOVELS, SPADES
FORKS, ANVILS, VICES, SCYTHES, HAY and CHAFF KNIVES, PICKS, HAMMERS, NAILS,
RAILWAY and MINING TOOLS, FRYING PANS, BOWLS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Crab Winches, Pulley and Snatch Blocks, Screw and Lifting Jacks, Ship Knees, Forgings, and Use Iron of all descriptions.
STOURBRIDGE FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY.

THE DON ECONOMIC LUBRICATING OIL
IS 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS.

MR. ALFRED HEWLETT, of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, says:—"I have used it for two
years, and find it to answer exceedingly well for lubricating purposes."

MR. NASMYTH, the Inventor of the Steam-Hammer, says:—"I am highly pleased with it as a most
effective and durable lubricant, having remarkable properties in the way of setting free bearings which
had got set fast."

In face of these and hundreds of other letters to the same effect, it is a MERE WASTE OF MONEY to use
the dearer kinds for the engines and machinery of collieries and mines, numbers of which are now using
the Don Oil instead.

Any company desirous of trying it before adopting it may do so at our risk and expense.
Circulars containing particulars sent on application.

PRICE—By the Ton of 253 Gallons, 2s. 6d. a gallon; by the Cask of 40 Gallons, 2s. 9d.

AGENTS WANTED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN BROTHERS,
MANAGERS,
DON OIL COMPANY, 2, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BICKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN

SAFETY FUSE,
FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1851, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION," held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1856; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM
has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUN-
POWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE
THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence
and Practical Success
of Engines

Represented by
Model exhibited by
this Firm.

HARVEY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23½, OLD BROAD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.
PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES,
STEAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, PIT-
WORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
MINING PURPOSES.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS
May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS,
by previous application at either of the above addresses.

BY
LETTERS
THOS. BORLASE'S PATENT METALLIC
ORE-DRESSING MACHINE.

ADVANTAGES.
GREAT SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY of CONSTRUCTION and operation.
The stuff is taken direct from the stamps.
Nine-tenths of the tin or other mineral treated is saved at the first washing.
The superintendence and attention required is the least possible.
The motive power necessary is very trifling.
LEAD ORE.—Four-fifths will be made fit for the market by one washing.
TIN ORES.—Four-fifths are cleaned into whits with one washing.
Dressing-floors can be laid out in shorter time and much more economically than
with ordinary appliances.
Upwards of five-sixths of the labour cost for dressing is saved.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.
From Captain RICHARD BLIGH, Cregibrawse and Penkevil United Mines, near
Chewcwater, February 19, 1872:—

I have seen the tin-dressing machine at work at North Roskear Mine, and fearlessly say
it is the best machine I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say it saves nine-tenths
of the tin directly it passes over it, and eight tenths of the tin is saved into whits
at once.

From Capt. JOHN OLD, Breage, February 22, 1872:—

I have inspected Borlase's patent revolving metallic ore-dressing machine at
North Roskear Mine, and am pleased to say that I have a very high opinion of it
as a complete separator. I tried the roughs and slimes after it left the separator,
and found it to be very poor. This testing of the machine was very satisfactory to me,
and I can with confidence recommend it.

From Capt. RICHARD PEARCE, Dolcoath, March 2, 1872:—

I have seen your machine for dressing tin ore working at North Roskear, and am
pleased with the simplicity of its working, and it seems to separate its work very well.

From Capt. ANTHONY JOHNS, North Roskear, March 4, 1872:—

I have worked your dressing-machine, and I find it will do its work as a separator
and cleaner admirably. The whits for burning are very good, and the roughs
which pass over it are very poor. I have great confidence in recommending it, as
it saves much manual labour.

From Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS, Cook's Kitchen, March 4, 1872:—

I called at North Roskear Mine to-day, and saw your new tin-dressing machine
at work. I viewed the different divisions of roughs and slime as classified by the
machine, and found them highly satisfactory. I believe it to be the foundation of
a method for dressing tin which must, sooner or later, come into general use.

From Mr. F. PASCOE, tin dresser, Tucklingmill, March 4, 1872:—

I have seen Mr. Borlase's patent machine in full operation at North Roskear
Mine, and I willingly bear testimony to its efficiency for cleaning tin ores—in fact,
it makes the best separation in one running I ever saw, either in this country or in
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THE MACHINE CAN BE SEEN AT WORK AT NORTH ROS-
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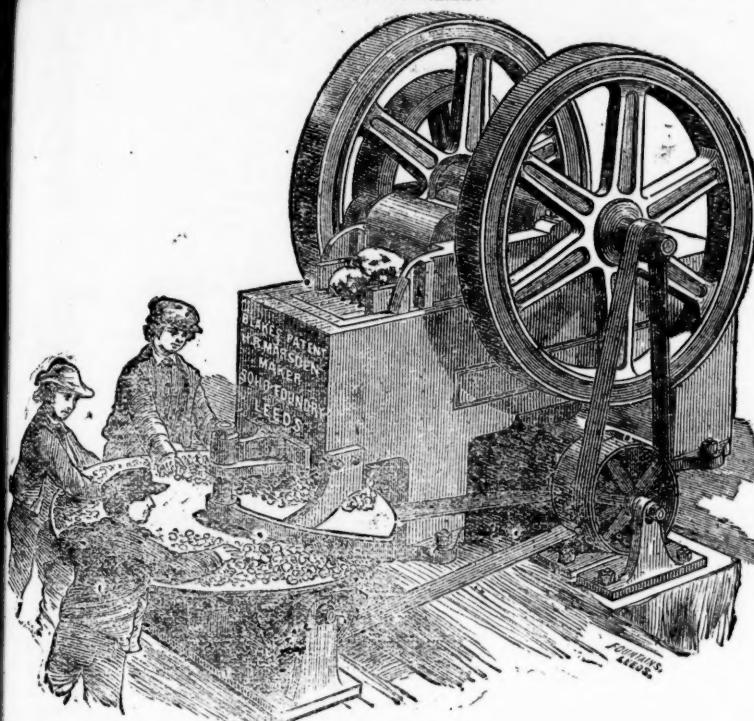
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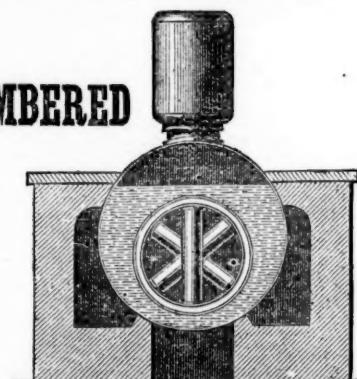
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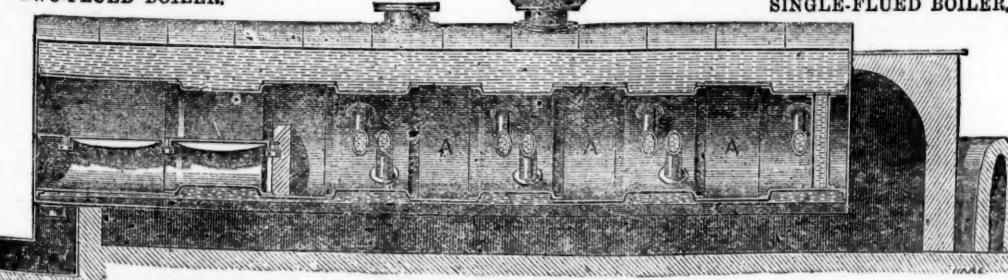
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Patentees and Manufacturers: J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.
LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).

The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

*For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Esq., JAMES WILLIAMS.*

The Van Mining Company (Limited), Van Mines, Llandilo, Feb. 6, 1871.—Our machine, a 10 by 7, is now breaking 180 tons of stone for the crusher every 24 hours. I may say, of all our machinery, that for simplicity of construction and dispatch in their work, they are equal to anything in the kingdom, but your stone breaker surpasses them all.

*W. WILLIAMS.
H. R. Marsden, Esq., Leeds.*

Chacewater, Cornwall, Jan. 27, 1869.—I have great pleasure in stating that the patent stone breaker I bought of you some three years ago for mines in Chili, continues to do its work well, and gives great satisfaction. It crushes the hardest copper ore stone—put it through $\frac{1}{2}$ inch size by horse power—with great ease. I can safely recommend it to all in want of a crusher; can be driven by steam, water, or horse power.

H. R. Marsden, Esq., JAMES PHILLIPS.

Terras Th Mining Co. (Limited), near Grandon Road, Cornwall, Jan. 1871.—Blake's patent stone crusher, supplied by you to this company, is a fascination—the wonder and admiration of the neighbourhood. Its simplicity is also surprising. Persons visiting it when not at work have been heard to remark, "This can't be all of the machine." It will crush to a small size 8 to 10 tons of very hard and tough elvan rock per hour; and its Leviathan jaws pieces of the hardest rock, weighing 200 lbs. or more, mastinating the same into small bits with as much apparent ease and pleasure as does a horse his mouthful of oats. On every 100 tons of the rock crushed by the machine there is a direct saving to the company of not less than £5 over the process of hand labour previously adopted by them, and the indirect saving much more, the machine being ever ready to perform the duties required of it. It breaks the stuff much smaller, and in form so fitted for the stamp, that they will pulverise one-third more in a given time than when performed by hand labour.

*Jos. GILBERT MARTIEN,
H. R. Marsden, Esq., Leeds.*

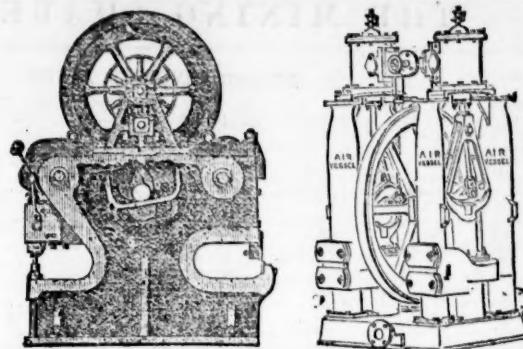
Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgellau.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.

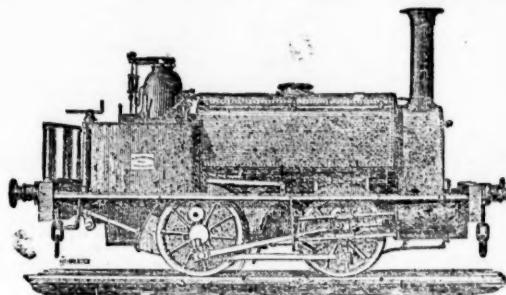
General Fremont's Mine, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or £75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction. We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with it in seven hours. EDWARD AARON,
H. R. Marsden, Esq., Weston, near Runcorn.



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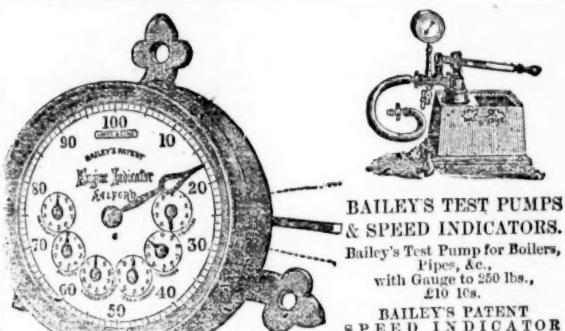
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1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*		10 0 0	—	—	10 16 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
2000 Blaen Caelan, s, Cardigan*		1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	Apr. 1872
18000 Boscombe Downs, t, c, St. Just*		3 0 0	—	4%	5 5 1/2	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just		91 0 0	—	—	614 15 0	5 0 0	May 1872
500 Brookfond, s, Cardigan*		100 0 0	—	85	80 85	110 0 0	2 0 0
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh		1 16 0	—	—	1 7 5	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
6100 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*		2 10 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
5000 Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb		2 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
1000 Carn Brea, c, Illogan		35 0 0	—	180	167 1/2 172 1/2	289 0 0	3 10 0
2450 Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan		19 14 9	53	52 54	9 14 6	1 0 0	April 1872
122 Cwmystwith, t, Cardiganshire		60 0 0	—	—	304 10 0	2 0 0	July 1870
220 Derwent Mines, t, Durham		300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1872
1024 Devon Gt. Consols, t, Tavistock		1 0 0	—	120	110 120	1165 0 0	6 0 0
655 Ding Dong, t, Guvial		49 14 6	13	12 15	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870
4290 Dolcoath, c, Camborne		10 14 10	87 1/2	85 90	93 4 2	1 15 0	April 1872
12300 Drake Walls, t, Calstock		2 10 0	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
6144 East Cardon, c, St. Cleer		2 14 6	5 1/2	5 5 1/2	14 17 0	3 0 0	April 1872
300 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire		32 0 0	—	—	204 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1872
6400 East Pool, t, Illogan		0 9 9	18	17 18	12 13 9	0 5 0	May 1872
1906 East Wheel Lovell, t, Wrendon*		3 9 0	17 1/2	16 1/2 17 1/2	19 8 6	0 12 6	Aug. 1871
2500 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*		25 0 0	—	—	79 15 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
5000 Frank Mills, t, Christow		3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
3950 Gawton, c, Tavistock		3 10 6	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000 Glasgow Carr, c, (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)		—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*		4 0 0	—	18 1/2	15 15	15 1 0	0 6 0
3000 Great Northern Manganese*		5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1870
5800 Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston		40 0 0	11	9 1/2 10 1/2	5 17 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
10249 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c		4 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
10249 Herodsfoot, t, near Liskeard		8 10 0	36	35 37	60 0 1	10 0	Feb. 1872
6000 Hington Down, c, Calstock		6 4 0	4 1/2	4 1/2 5	0 5 0	0 5 0	May 1872
25000 Killaloe, s, Tipperary		1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11 1/2	0 9 0	9 1/2 Dec. 1870
165 Levant, c, t, St. Just		10 8 1	—	—	110 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1869
400 Liskeard, t, Cardiganshire		18 15 0	—	—	343 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1871
9000 Marke Valley, c, Cardigan		10 4 6	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	7 10 6	0 2 6	April 1872
9000 Minera Miners Co., t, Wrexham*		5 0 0	30	—	60 7 8	0 16 0	May 1872
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, l*		7 0 0	—	8 1/2 9 1/2	0 4 6 1/2	0 2 1	July 1870
6400 New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station		5 0 0	—	—	13 0 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
12000 North Hembury, t, Wales		2 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1871
2000 North Levant, c, St. Just		10 12 0	17	16 17	4 1 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1872
5510 North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan		3 11 2	—	—	5 6 5	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5904 Pein-an-dren, t, Redruth		8 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
256 Pendarves United, t, c, Camborne		86 0 0	—	—	26 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1872
5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes		3 0 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	2 8 6	0 3 0	May 1872
5000 Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne		50 0 0	—	—	47 10 0	7 0 0	Oct. 1871
1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes		15 0 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
2000 Poldice, t, c, Gwennap		10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
1120 Providence, t, Uny Lelant		10 6 7	35	32 1/2 35	103 12 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
10000 Queen, s, Calstock		10 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1870
12000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop*		7 10 0	—	17 1/2 17 1/2	15 0 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
5869 Rosehill Hill and Ransom, t		4 0 0	—	—	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
10000 Shelton, c, t, St. Austell		1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
512 South Cardon, c, St. Cleer		1 5 0	—	240	210 225	682 10 0	4 0 0
5000 South Corn Brea, c, Illogan		1 11 6	6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	0 7 6	0 5 0	April 1872
6123 South Conduffrow, t, c, Camborne*		5 5 6	7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	1 2 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan		3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 0	Mar. 1872
496 South Wh. Frances, c, Illogan		18 18 9	55	50 55	374 17 6	1 0 0	June 1871
242 Spears Moor, t, Uny Lelant		36 17 9	—	—	16 15 0	1 0 0	June 1871
940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives		10 15 0	45	45 50	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, t*		3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000 Tankerville, t, Salop		5 0 0	18	17 1/2 18 1/2	2 4 0	0 6 0	May 1872
25000 Ternas, t, St. Aus. (div. on 12,000 only)		1 0 0	5	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000 Tincroft, t, Pool, Illogan		1 0 0	72 1/2	70 72 1/2	36 16 0	2 2 6	Mar. 1872
4000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston		5 15 0	18	16 17	8 11 0	0 10 0	April 1872
30000 Van, t, Llanidloes		10 0 0	14	12 1/2 13 1/2	50 7 6	1 0 0	June 1871
2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan		26 13 9	27 1/2	26 27 1/2	2 17 6	0 15 0	June 1871
400 West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne		47 0 0	100	95 100	74 10 0	2 0 0	April 1872
12258 Wheal Arthur, t, Calstock		1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1871
512 Wheal Bassett, c, Illogan		5 2 6	140	120 130	637 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1872
517 Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne*		7 14 6	9 1/2	9 1/2 10	0 8 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
512 Wheal Kinty, c, St. Cleer		10 15 6	46	44 46	37 0 0	1 0 0	May 1872
4295 Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes		5 4 6	18	17 18	8 8 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
1024 Wheal Kinty, t, Uny Lelant		3 10 6	30	25 27 1/2	81 3 2	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
1024 Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant		13 17 6	11	10 11	73 5 0	7 6	Mar. 1872
1000 Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton		2 12 6	—	—	1 15 6	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
80 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just		70 0 0	—	—	518 10 0	12 10 0	May 1872
12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock		1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth		10 14 6	73 1/2	73 1/2	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
21000 Wicklow, c, t, t, Wicklow		2 10 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	52 9 0	2 6	Sept. 1871

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
35000 Alamillos, t, Spain*		2 0 0	—	2 1/2 2	0 17 0
130000 Almada and Trito Consol., t*		1 0 0	—	2 1/2 7	0 2 0
20000 Australian, t, South Australia		7 7 6	—	2 1/2 13	0 2 6
15000 Birdseye Creek, c, California*		4 0 0	—	—	0 3 0
15000 Cape Copper Mining, t, S. Africa		7 0 0	—	23 24 1/2	0 1 0
30000 Central American Association*		0 15 0	—	—	0 6